

Arthur Giall

18 Bouverie St.

EC

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 931.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 8d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL BAZAAR
POSTPONED until the 1st and 2nd of DECEMBER.

PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,
23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADELEINE.
Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.
DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS received by
ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.
Congregational Library.

RANDALL'S PRIVATE BOARDING
ESTABLISHMENT.
Established 1846.
13, SOUTH-PLACE, FINSBURY, LONDON;
Now Enlarged. Open, Central, and Quiet. Private
Sitting-rooms if required.
Terms Moderate.

ALSO AT
2, EVERSFIELD-PLACE, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.
Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Hobson, 48,
Moorgate-street, E.C.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One
Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking office,
King's Cross, and other principal Stations—to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aber-
deen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulver-
stone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingelton, &c.
SEA-SIDE AND BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby,
Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the
Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.
JAMES ALLPORT General Manager.
Derby, 1863.

FOR SALE, TWENTY-FOUR OIL PAINT-
INGS OF INDEPENDENT MINISTERS, SIZE OF LIFE,
from the Stock of the LATE FIRM OF WARD AND CO.,
Executed specially for "The Evangelical Magazine," by Pro-
fessor Gush and other Artists, at a cost of TEN GUINEAS Each,
now offered at 14. 1s. and 12. 6s. each. The only Oil Paintings
of the Originals for Sale Extant.

The following at 14. 1s. each:—The Revs. Dr. Campbell;
Dr. Harris; Dr. Thomas, Stockwell; Dr. Edlie; Dr. Beattie,
Glasgow; J. Gwyther, Manchester; J. W. Richardson, Lon-
don; J. Stratton, Hull; J. Kennedy, Stepney.

The following at One Guinea each:—The Revs. Dr. Young;
Dr. Payne; Dr. Ross, Sidney; Dr. Legge, Hong Kong; Dr.
Cooke, Belfast; H. Addiscott, Taunton; G. Moore, Congleton;
J. Jukes, Bedford; R. Redpath; H. J. Bevis, Ramsgate; J.
Rooke, Faversham; T. Scales, Leeds; J. Roome, Berke-
ley; Dr. Stewart, Liverpool; Mameo, Chief of the Samoan Islands.

Carefully packed in deal case for the Country, 2s. extra.
A. A. Sheard, Stationer, 83, St. John-street, West Smith-
field, London.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49,
GREAT ORMOND-STREET.

Many hundreds of out-patients receive advice and medicine,
free, weekly; and the 52 beds are constantly occupied.
CONTRIBUTIONS are very earnestly solicited.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
September, 1863.
BANKERS:
Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

HARMONIUMS for CHAPELS and PRI-
VATE USE—Ministers, Deacons, and the Public, are
invited to inspect the NEW HARMONIUMS, now greatly
patronised on account of their organ-like quality of tone, at G
CARR'S First-floor, 77, Cheapside. Several Second-hand
Instruments by Alexandre, &c., very cheap.

THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.,
RECEIVES A FEW PUPILS to BOARD and
EDUCATE, or to Prepare for University Examinations.
For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, St.
Thomas's-square, Hackney.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLE-
MEN, OBERLIN HOUSE, WEST BRITTON, S.

The next Term will commence on TUESDAY, September 15th.
For prospectuses, &c., apply to the Principal, Mr. Samuel
J. Wilkins.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCH-
FORD, ESSEX.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.
A prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had at
Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.
Preparatory Department a Forest-hill.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY, YORKSHIRE,
MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL.

The Principal is assisted by Tutors of University Education.
A limited number of Young Gentlemen only.
Pupils are prepared for the Professions or Mercantile Pur-
suits, the Colleges, and Middle-class Examinations.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Principal.
N.B.—Sea-bathing during the season.

MISS LOWRIE, ESPLANADE, SID-
MOUTH, continues to RECEIVE FOUR YOUNG
LADIES (under Fifteen) whose Health may require Home
attention, combined with superior Educational advantages.
The House is large, detached; the Grounds sloping down to
the Esplanade.

References to Ministers and Christian Friends.
Terms, Forty Guineas, inclusive of Vacations.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG
LADIES, near LONDON. Conducted by a Parisian
Protestant Lady holding the diplomas of the University of
Paris, assisted by other Resident Parisiens, an English Lady
and Visiting Professors of the first eminence.

The Autumn Session commences SEPTEMBER 12th.
For prospectuses of terms, references, &c., address Madlle
Auger, 4, Woburn-place, South Hackney, N.E.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD
HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special
regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Trades-
men and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—
English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in
good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The
premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the
situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best descrip-
tion and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils ad-
mitted at any time.

EDUCATION in SCARBOLO'
HADDON-TERRACE SCHOOL.

Principal—The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., assisted by
Two Resident Masters.

The system of Education is the same as that adopted in the
best schools in Edinburgh. The object aimed at is thorough-
ness in what is taught. Pupils are prepared either for com-
mercial life or a university course.

Terms, per annum, for boys under 11 years of age 40
Guineas; for boys above 11 years of age, 45 Guineas.

REFERENCES—The Revs. R. Bagnall, Scarborough; J. Parsons,
York; R. Bruce, A.M., Huddersfield; E. R. Conder, M.A.,
Leeds; John Edlie, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow; W. P. Adam,
Esq., M.P. Blair Adam.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NEAR LONDON.

Principal—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University
College, London.

School will REOPEN after the holidays, on TUESDAY,
September 15th. The Principal will be at home after the 4th
of September. In the meantime applications for Prospectuses
and Statements of the successes achieved by the Pupils at the
examinations conducted by the Universities of Oxford, Cam-
bridge, and London, may be made to Messrs. Relie Brothers,
School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME,
near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH,
Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youth for Com-
mercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended
Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best
proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are
spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand
Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of
Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by
Pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the
specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the
Crystal Palace.

* References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev.
I. Dossy, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and
Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of
Premises, on application.

ARTICLED PUPIL—Required immedi-
ately, in a LADIES' SCHOOL, an ARTICLED PUPIL,
Fifteen or Sixteen Years of age. Terms, about Twenty Guineas
per Annum.

Address, U. C., "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bouverie-
street, Fleet-street, London.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,
In a Wholesale and Retail GROCERY and PROVISION
TRADE, an active YOUNG MAN. A thorough knowledge of
the Provision Trade indispensable.

Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to G. Young and
Son, Andover.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH WANTED as
an APPRENTICE in an Old-Established PRINTING-
OFFICE. Healthy locality and comfortable home.

Address, J. Francis, Printer, Rochford, Essex.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WRIGHT and MANN (late Holborn-hill)
having REMOVED to more Commodious Premises,
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON (corner of Brook-street),
invite an inspection of their superior New and Improved
SEWING MACHINES.

"Excelsior" Family £6 6s.
for every Home and Workroom, is the Simplest and Best.
Please observe and copy the address.

UNION and EMANCIPATION SOCIETY

OFFICES: 51, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

PRESIDENT.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

Thomas Bailey, Esq., M.P.

E. A. Leatham, Esq., M.P.

F. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P.

James Kerahaw, Esq., M.P.

W. Coningham, Esq., M.P.

Charles Sturge, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham.

G. L. Ashworth, Esq., Mayor of Rochdale.

Lieutenant-General T. Perronet Thompson.

Professor J. E. Cairnes, A.M.,

Dublin

Professor John Nichol,

Glasgow

Professor Goldwin Smith,

Oxford

Professor F. W. Newman,

London

Professor Beasley, London

Hon. and Rev. Baptist W.

Noel, London

Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D.,

Edinburgh

Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.,

London

Rev. James W. Mandle, D.D.,

LL.D., London

John Stuart Mill, Esq.,

London

Thomas Hughes, Esq., bar-

rist-at-law

P. G. Haviland, Esq., Cam-

bridge

W. E. Adams, Esq., London

W. P. Paton, Esq., Glasgow

Geo. Wilson, Esq., Manchester

Dr. John Watts, Manchester

Mr. Edward Hooper, Man-

chester

Alderman Robert Kell, Brad-

ford

Alderman Henry Brown,

Bradford

Alderman William Harvey,

J.P., Salford

Alderman Thomas Livesey,

Rochdale

Councillor Murray, Man-

chester

Councillor T. Warburton,

Manchester

Councillor Geo. Booth, Man-

chester

Councillor Clegg, Manchester

Councillor Williams, Salford

Councillor Butterworth, Man-

chester

Councillor Orden, Manchester

Councillor Ryder, Manchester

Max Kyllman, Esq., Man-

chester

S. P. Robinson, Esq., Man-

chester

H. M. Steinthal, Esq., Man-

chester

Francis Taylor, Esq., Man-

chester

Thomas Thomason, Esq.,

Bolton

Joseph Leese, Esq., Bowdon

John Epps, Esq., M.D.,

London

J. A. Langford, Esq., Bir-

mingham

Rev. Henry W. Crosskey,

Glasgow

J. J. Colman, Esq., Norwich

James McClelland, Esq., Glas-

gow

William Brown, Esq., Glasgow

Edward Alexander, jun., Esq.,

Glasgow

Councillor John Burt, Glasgow

Henry Fawcett, Esq., Cam-

bridge

Henry Lightbown, Esq., Pen-

dleton

Abraham Howarth, Esq.,

Manchester

James M. Paton, Esq., Mont-

rose

Thomas R. Arnott, Esq.,

Liverpool

E. K. Muspratt, Esq., Liver-

pool

J. B. Whitehead, Esq., Raw-

tenstall

Isaac B. Cooke, Esq., Liver-

pool

TREASURER.

Samuel Watts, jun., Esq., Manchester.

BANKERS.

Manchester and Salford Bank.

AUTHORISED AGENT OF THE SOCIETY.

Peter Sinclair, Esq.

Members enrolled, and publications supplied, only at the

offices of the society.

Gentlemen willing to act on local committees in any of the

important towns in the north of England, and

general committee of the society, are requested to send

their names immediately to the honorary secretary,

Piccadilly, Manchester.

JOHN C. EDWARDS,

EDWARD OWEN GREENING,



POLYTECHNIC.

Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.
Professor Pepper's adaptation of Mr. Dircks's original and most startling Ghost Illusion, in three scenes. First Scene—Reading from Dickens's "Haunted Man," and appearance of the Ghost and Spectre of the Sister. Second Scene—The Artist's Studio—the ghostly visitor in the form of a rival artist—the Ghost drinking a glass of water! (this illusion must be seen to be believed)—the Living being enveloped by the Spectre. Third Scene—The Reading of the Love Letter, and mysterious arrival of the little Postman "Cupid." Engagement of Madlle. Cavallo, for her new Vocal, Organophonic, and Ventriloquial Entertainment. Herr Susman's remarkable Imitations of Birds and Animals. Entirely new series of Dissolving Views of Poland and the Poles, with Lecture by J. Millard, Esq., describing the Rights and Wrongs of that Country. Pneumatic Wonders by J. L. King, Esq. Von Weber's Grand Opera of "Der Freischutz." Open Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten o'clock.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Business of the Company exceeds 70,000,000.
The Duty paid to Government for the year 1862 was 85,062l., and the amount insured on Farming stock, 10,086,332l.
A Bonus of three-fifths of the profits periodically made to parties insuring, who have thus, from time to time, received sums amounting in the aggregate to 440,000l.; and the Society now holds a FUND RESERVE applicable to a future Bonus.
The Rates of Premium are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal Offices making no returns to their insurers.
For Prospectuses apply at the Society's Offices, Surrey-street, Norwich; and 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

47 AND 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, E.C.
The Amount of Policies issued in 1862 was 1,267, Assuring £200,357.
In the last Eight years, 8,480 Policies have been issued for £1,378,558.
£24,018 have been paid for Death Claims and Bonuses in the same period.
Two Divisions of Profits have been made. The third will take place December 31st, 1863.
W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.
SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.
LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.
Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.
H. FLEAR, Manager.

Established 1849.

MONEY LENT (privately and confidentially) on the Borrowers' own Security. Forms of application, and full particulars sent by post for four stamps and stamped directed envelope.

Address, Thomas Shortt, 22, Richmond-road, Barnsbury, London, N.

MONEY, in Sums of £100 to £5,000, READY to be LENT upon FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY; the Loans repayable in one sum, or by instalments, during any number of years that may be agreed upon. The Law Charges are fixed, and Property can at any time be redeemed upon equitable terms.
Apply to Mr. Tredder, Secretary to the Perpetual Investment and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
The Amount advanced since May, 1851, exceeds £400,000.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENKERN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATROPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great discovery—female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cathartics restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE DAY.

AGUA AMARELLA.

Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the Public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottles, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

Messrs. J. G. and Co. have been appointed Perfumers to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

THE Jurors of the International Exhibition, 1862, have—after a careful examination, chemically and microscopically, as well as by the test of flavour—awarded to J. & J. COLMAN

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MUSTARD, For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS, &c. WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

PARTRIDGE AND COZENS,

PAPER AND ENVELOPE MAKERS.—THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE KINGDOM

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over Twenty Shillings. Illustrated Price List post-free.

Useful Cream-laid Note	2s. 6d. per Ream.	Super Thick Cream-laid Envelopes	4s. 6d. per 1,000
Superfine Thick ditto	3s. 6d. "	Large Blue Office ditto	4s. 6d. "
Superfine Blue Foolscap	6s. 6d. "	Best Black-bordered ditto	1s. 6d. per 100.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 3s. 6d.; ditto, ruled, 4s. 6d. per ream.

P. and Co.'s Universal System of Copy Books, with beautifully-engraved Headings, good paper, copies set, 1s. 4d. per dozen, or 15s. per gross; "School Pens," 1s. per gross; School Penholders, 1s. 6d. per gross; Slate Pencils, 100 in box, 5d.; Straw Paper, 1s. 6d. per ream. Good Copy Books, 40 pages, 2s. per doz., or 21s. per gross.

FOR STAMPING. Crest Dies Engraved 5s. Business Dies from 3s. 6d.

PARTRIDGE and COZENS, No. 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street, E.C.

KITCHEN RANGES! KNIFE CLEANERS! CRINOLINE PROTECTORS! Trouble, labour, and money saved by consulting "The Best Catalogue of Modern Inventions." Post free.
London: Brown Brothers, 43, Cranbourn-street, W.C.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
Used in the Royal Laundry,
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

DIP CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.

PALMER and CO'S VICTORIA SNUFFLESS DIPS, manufactured of improved materials, free from smell, a good colour, may be carried without guttering, burn longer than ordinary dips, give a better light, very moderate in price.

PREFERABLE for SCHOOLS, CHAPELS, Private Families, and indeed for the general use of all.

Sold by all Grocers and Candle Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER and CO., the Patentees, Victoria Works, Green-street, Bethnal-green, London, N.E.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 12s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—These

Pills are a purely vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear of any danger. They act upon the bowels mildly yet effectually, and by their fine tonic, aromatic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, regulate the secretions of the liver and bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce habit to take cold, or establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives, and are thus strongly recommended as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

PROTECTION from FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT

SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW LONDON.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING

MACHINE, which is exciting so much attention throughout the United Kingdom, washes all kinds of Linen, Sheets, and Blankets with half the usual labour, firing, and soap. The extraordinary sale of these popular Machines is the best proof of their efficacy and superiority over every other Washing and Wringing Machine ever introduced to the notice of the English public. Prices: Washing Machines, with rocking frames included, 45s., 55s., 75s.; Washing Machines with wringers attached, 75s., 85s., and 105s.; Mangles at 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s. Carriage free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by Ironmongers everywhere.

HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES-WRINGER. TWENTY-FOUR THICK-NESTES of Heavy Carpet were run through Harper Twelvetrees' Universal Clothes-Wringer (Ives' Patent) at the International Exhibition, and wrung thoroughly. Price 30s. with Cog-Wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

A CHILD can easily wring out a tubful of

Clothes, large or small, in a few minutes, with HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent). Carriage paid from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., for 30s.

THE Saving of Garments every year will pay

for one of HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent). It is in reality a CLOTHES-SAVER! a TIME-SAVER! and a STRENGTH-SAVER! Price 30s. delivered free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

WITH HARPER TWELVETREES' UNI-

VERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (IVES' PATENT) LACE CURTAINS can be "done up" beautifully. No twisting and tearing and no mending required. Price 30s. with Cog-wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Active Canvassers wanted in every town.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE

SOAP POWDER has triumphantly won its way into every home. It is a complete luxury for washing, is perfectly saponaceous, and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. A week's washing for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours, saving one-half of soap, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. A penny packet will make one pound of strong glycerine washing soap. The weekly consumption of this popular article is considerably greater than the sale of all the other washing powders in the world. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS of HARPER

TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER:—

"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent of 22nd August, 1862. I have also analysed, at your desire, the contents of various packets made up by other makers in imitation of your Glycerine Soap Powder, which do not contain any of the properties of your soap-making powder; nor, on being dissolved in boiling water and afterwards allowed to cool, do they form a thick soapy paste, as with your preparation.

FREDERICK VERMANN, Consulting and Analytical Chemist,

"London, April 11, 1863."

Every packet of "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder" contains Harper Twelvetrees' signature. Sold in penny packets everywhere. Manufactory: Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

THE LACE-DRESSER to Her MAJESTY,

the Laundress of Buckingham Palace, the Dyers to the Queen, and the Laundresses to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide, find BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH unequalled by any other. Wholesale agent, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 931.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
{ STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The British Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne	708
About the Use to be made of Our Franchise	The Earl of Carlisle on the Present Condition of Ireland	697
Religious Intelligence	The Great Fire Insurance Case	698
CORRESPONDENCE:	Another Attempt to Scale the Matterhorn	711
Thanksgiving for the Harvest	University of London	700
Unnecessary Sunday Trading	Servitude for Life (a Brief Dialogue)	700
Foreign and Colonial	Crimes and Casualties	704
Slavery in Brazil	LITERATURE:	704
The Crops of 1863	Victor Hugo	705
Postscript	Modern Jesuitism	705
LEADING ARTICLES:	Investigations in Biblical Geography	706
Summary	Poetry	706
Rumours from St. Petersburg	Court, Official, and Personal News	706
Confederate War-ships from British Ports	Miscellaneous News	707
Bambo and the Savans	Gleanings	707
Spoon n. and Spooney adj.	Bank of England	708

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ABOUT THE USE TO BE MADE OF OUR FRANCHISE.

IN our last number, we offered a few words of hearty congratulation to the Liberal constituents of the Montgomeryshire boroughs, on the courageous and successful stand they made against landlord dictation, and in behalf of an important item of ecclesiastical policy in which Nonconformists are deeply interested. The time, perhaps, has not yet come for formally discussing the course to be pursued by the friends of religious equality at the next general election—but it may not be amiss to weigh the worth of some of those considerations which are wont to tell powerfully, at a time of intense party excitement, upon minds otherwise strongly imbued with advanced Liberal sentiments. It is always a hazardous thing to settle the precise course which it will be wisest to pursue, before it is possible to ascertain the issue which will be submitted to the decision of the country. We can conceive a state of public affairs in which a sound-hearted patriotism might feel itself, not merely justified in placing in temporary abeyance ecclesiastical claims to which it attached grave importance, but morally obliged to do so in deference to the higher claims of the country. That, however, is one thing—traditional allegiance to the empty pretensions of a party is another. The remarks we are about to submit to our readers will be found pertinent only to such a condition of affairs as exists at the present moment, and unless set aside by unforeseen events, as will in all likelihood exist when the next general appeal is made by the Crown to the Constituencies.

It behoves us, then, to settle in our minds as distinctly as we are able the real nature and bearing of the principles which govern our views of the relations of the State to the Church, and which, in various ways, and in several successive measures, we have, Session after Session, sought to force upon the recognition of the Legislature. If, under the guise of principles, they are interests only—if reduced to, and embodied in law, their operation would confer advantage upon merely this or that section of the community—if they are not identical with right and justice, not to ourselves alone, but to all others—if our application of them is meant to affect our social position, and nothing more important—we do not say they should be abandoned, we do not insinuate that they may not be legitimately pursued—but we do confess that they do not make that irresistible appeal to our motives which need largely influence our electoral policy and action. But we submit whether the truth be not far otherwise. Is there any separate measure for which we have contended in Parliament, the drift and purport of which is sectional, or of trivial moment? The changes we seek, we seek for the primary benefit of the nation. The policy we aim at carrying into effect, is a policy of impartial justice. The freedom we demand

is freedom alike for all. The end we pursue is essentially religious. If we believe this, we are not at liberty to make our principles subordinate to every petty and party interest which adjures us to cast them aside. If they are to be put in abeyance, we ought, at any rate, to excuse ourselves for thus dealing with them by cogent and satisfactory reasons. Neither local, nor narrow, nor temporary, nor even popular interests ought to outweigh our deliberate convictions—for no tactics are so certain to fail in the long run as the tactics which practically confess that we are ready to abandon our policy at any man's dictation.

The friends of Free Churchism (if we may be allowed to use the word as an equivalent of religious equality) in this country, have not yet appraised the objects they have at heart at their right value. As electors, they form a part of the great council of the nation, and are responsible, in their measure, for the advice they tender on all matters affecting, and especially on all matters vitally affecting, the national welfare. It is grievous to see the readiness with which they have postponed, almost as a habit, their own settled convictions of what the well-being of their country demands to the shallowest, hollowest, and most despicable pretences. A candidate comes among them to solicit their votes. He is not recommended by his political knowledge. He is not versed in public affairs. He has no definite purpose or plan for the benefit of the nation for which he asks to legislate. He belongs to a good family and he classes himself with what is called the Liberal party. On all the questions with which Dissenters are identified he is either profoundly ignorant, supremely indifferent, or flippantly contemptuous and offensive. And yet the choice of him as the candidate of the Liberal party by two or three self-important and, perhaps, influential men, and by an equal number of local attorneys, is accepted as final, in nine cases out of ten, by scores of electors who have never been consulted, whose cherished policy he would characterise as fanaticism, and who, if they were simply to stand aside, would divest him of the remotest chance of doing good or harm in the Commons' House of Parliament. And they work for him with as much energy as if, in place of ignoring, he professed an attachment to, all their principles; and they make large sacrifices for his success; and, with enthusiastic shouts at the declaration of the poll, that simply add him to the number of those who, when asked to put Dissenters on the same level of right with Churchmen, stare in amazement at the impudence of the request. Can any course be more obviously suicidal?

If we have not opened our eyes to the utter uselessness of this kind of electoral reticence—if we are not yet tired of begging pardon of our neglected principles—if our indignation and our shame are not sufficiently roused by the off-handed contumely with which Cabinet Ministers, and even their subordinate officials, have once more learned to deal out in reply to the most moderate of our demands, might it not be well for us to reflect what earthly good we gain for our country by consenting to forego our own policy, by yielding up for their convenience our share of political power, and by forming part of combinations from which they derive all their consequence, and by which we are invariably shoved to the wall? Is England so wisely governed that we are bound to swell the train of those who thus govern it? Suppose that instead of an aristocratic pronouncement of the Liberal shibboleth, our self-respect should occasion the triumph of a Conservative shibboleth, what calamity would ensue? When those who now sit on the right hand side of the Speaker's chair pass over, as they will do before long, perhaps, to the left hand side of it, what object of real importance, what single guarantee for good government, what promise for the future, what pledge or symbol of progress, will the country lose? We do not ask, what shall we part with? We, at least, shall bid adieu, even for a time, to nothing that ministers to the

strength of our position, to nothing that gratifies our respect for ourselves, to nothing that lends dignity to our cause. We shall be relieved from an association which compromises us without giving the least advantage to our principles, and from ties which have never bound us to anything better than our own humiliation. For aught we can see, no worse thing would happen to us if we were to set up for ourselves, and decline for the future to be active parties to our own degradation and discomfiture. No doubt, in that case, Conservatives would be in many places substituted for Liberals. But what then? When pseudo-liberalism is smashed, real liberalism will have room to grow up and develop its inherent vigour. Why should we lend our sanction to what we know to be a sham? Above all, what justification can we plead for continuing to do so at the expense of our highest objects? We have but to abstain, to say "No," to assert our claim, to withdraw our names from the list of nonentities, and they who now climb into influence, place, and power, by stepping upon our shoulders, and who, when their end is served, wield what they have got to keep us undermost, to let Whigs and Peelites find their true level. We feather the shaft which pierces our own bosoms.

These are considerations which, together with many others we may hereafter suggest, deserve to be revolved with conscientious care between this and the next General Election. To what end we shall use our trust when the time comes is a question worth some deliberate thought in the answering. We have long been guided by tradition—may we not beneficially pass to a higher authority, and consult hereafter our reason, our principles, and our respect for our own manhood?

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WE almost begin to be of opinion that a great part of our work will soon be taken out of our hands. Architects, we believe, say that a building can best be destroyed from within. How they can be certain of this we do not know, because, in all probability, no one since Sampson has ever attempted to pull a house down over his own shoulders. "Metaphorically speaking," however, this is what is now being done with every part of the Church. From foundation to roof the old building is being condemned. Even the buttresses do not escape. Church buttresses, however, are unlike all other buttresses. The design of these very serviceable and often ornamental adjuncts to a building is supposed to be to add to the strength of the edifice. Where there is a heavy sloping roof buttresses are necessary to keep the walls from bulging out, and the roof itself from tumbling down in their midst. Church buttresses, however, do not perform this office; for, as will often have been noticed, in all ecclesiastical matters the natural order of things is reversed. In the Church it is the building that supports the buttresses. There are Church-rates, for instance, which from archbishop down to curate, and for more than half a century past, have been denominated a "buttress of the Church"—the said buttress demanding the whole strength of the Church itself to keep it in its position. The Church has, in fact, more than enough to do to keep its buttresses standing. As soon as it has propped up one it has to fly to the protection of another. Church-rates being "saved," the dynamic force of every brick is brought into requisition to do similar service for Corporation oaths, Building and Bural laws, Endowed Schools, &c.—every one of which, as soon as it is seen to be falling, receives the complimentary designation of a "buttress." And so, from year to year, the edifice lives on. And all the time the dry rot is eating away its foundations; worms are at work on every beam, and the roof is gradually and perceptibly sinking.

Twenty years ago, a brave flying buttress was added

to the old Church. Those who believe that it is cheaper to pull down an old building brick by brick, as the bricks decay, admired this buttress exceedingly. We will do the Ecclesiologist party the justice to say that it disapproved the addition, but the Ecclesiologist party is a small party in the Church, and an unpopular one. One and all, however, admitted, that the buttress would "save the Church." It was not to be like all similar structures, but it was to do honest work, and keep up the old building. That strange and unhappy fatality, however, which seems to attend consecrated bricks, followed the new buttress, and for twenty years the Church has had enough to do to support the additional weight which had thus been put upon it. From without and from within, it has been hammered at and hammered at until, as the reader knows, it has lately been condemned by the very best professional authorities. We ourselves have said a good many things about it, but have we said anything half as strong as that which we are about to quote? The speaker is the Rev. W. Mirehouse, the place Bristol, the occasion the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the "Clergy Society," the report that of the *Western Daily Press* of August 27th:—

Now, did they know what the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were appointed for? If they did not he would tell them. They were appointed for two specific purposes—first, to carry out what was termed the scheme; and, secondly, to act as trustees for the benefit of the poorer incumbents. The rev. gentleman read the names of the church commissioners and also a copy of the scheme, which provided for the purchase of an estate at Stapleton, and the conversion of a certain house and offices there into an episcopal residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to be held and enjoyed in right of the said see of Gloucester and Bristol for ever. He emphasised the words "for ever," and said the scheme was approved and ratified by an order in council on the 3rd of April, 1840. Now, would it be believed that no sooner was the breath out of the body of Bishop Monk than these Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were appointed to carry out the scheme of the Church Commissioners, had frustrated it, had annihilated it, and thrown it to the winds?

There now, good reader! Suppose we had said that, should we not have been held up in every Church-Defence town in the kingdom? Another "Sussex Tract" would have been written for the occasion, and the Revs. Joseph Bardsley, Dr. Hume, and Thomas Eager would have taken a second peripatetic tour for the purpose of making as public as possible the "foul language" of the members of the Liberation Society. This is an attack from within—an attempt made behind the walls to push the great buttress down—and we suppose it will pass unnoticed.

Here is another attempt. The *Guardian* is making good use of the recess to overhaul the stock of ecclesiastical polemics. From its own point, it is doing this work very wisely and considerably—with unusual moderation and some forbearance. Yet this is its bill of indictment against the Commissioners:—

It has so managed the statements of account as to make it impossible for any one to separate capital from income, or to know to what extent the total amount of the Church's property has been reduced by its operations. More than 300,000*l.*, at all events, has been spent on lawyers, surveyors, and official persons. Interest has been paid on borrowed money to the tune of 342,000*l.* Up to this time only one bishop, we believe, has actually received the estates which are to form the future endowment of the see. We are not sure whether a single chapter has been equally fortunate. The executive of the Commission appear to have enjoyed the position, in which they found themselves, of great land-owners and land-agents; and, instead of simply regulating the sale and purchase of leasehold interests, so as to bring the estates into a system of rack rentals, they have made nearly all the property of the Church change hands, and pass, by an expensive and circuitous process, through the ownership of the Commission. Occupied far too much with this vast land-agency business, the Commissioners have met with very indifferent success in the distribution of their so-called surplus funds. No principle can be discerned sufficient to account for the selection of the parishes they have assisted by their grants. No districts or towns can be mentioned where their operations have effected a marked change, so that men could point to the results of their work as a convincing argument in their favour. Nowhere have they enlisted the sympathies of leading Churchmen, clerical or lay, so as to make them the helpful administrators of their grants. They have even discouraged, by scant courtesy and official arrogance, the benefactors who desired to co-operate with them in their plans of Church extension. Every vice which we are accustomed to connect with the sight of red tape has been displayed by an office destitute of the excuse which an unsavoury tradition might in some cases seem to afford.

Reading both these attacks in one week—and they are only the last of many similar criticisms—we may, we think, encourage the hope that a great portion of our work will soon be taken out of our hands. In this direction we have never judged it wise or useful to do much. It is the business of Churchmen, not of Dissenters, to undertake "Church Reform." Our purpose may, to some extent, be best served by the Church being kept as she is. We would not object to her repair, and in some cases we would assist in the work, because her present state is a scandal to

the Christian religion. It is to be remembered, too, that institutions do as much towards forming the character of men, as men do in forming the character of institutions. The laws and practices of the Church have so demoralised her members that they cannot appreciate better things. Just as public taste grows with the improvement of public manners, so the conscience and the religious feelings grow with the reform of the life. It is sometimes difficult to say which begins the first, the right thought or the right act, but of this we may be certain, that the right thought will follow the right act if it does not precede it. From Church reforms Churchmen may go on to Church separation.

There are two persons who will certainly not assist in this work. The first of these is Archdeacon Denison; the second the gentleman who writes to Church newspapers over the signature of "G. F. C." Does any one want "imperishable renown and praise"? It is a thing many a man has striven for all his life, and has even lost his soul to obtain. Archdeacon Denison promises this on cheaper terms. You may, he says, emulate Cyrus, or Alexander, you may attain to greater celebrity than the builder of the Pyramids, if you will only apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel the churchwardens of Weston-super-Mare to do their duty. "The man," says Archdeacon Denison, in a letter to the *Guardian*, dated from East Brent, on August 21st, "who shall be the first to take this course in some town, and especially in a town which is a rising watering-place, will be a man of IMPERISHABLE RENOWN AND PRAISE." The battle of Church-rates is to surpass the battle of the Nile. "A peerage or Westminster Abbey" is nothing to this "imperishable renown and praise." There is a temptation to make one or two remarks on this subject, but we will make only one:—The Archdeacon has offered for the fomentation of the bitterest strife and the perpetuation of the rankest injustice, a reward which has been promised only once before in this world,—“Verily I say unto you, this thing which this woman hath done shall be told as a memorial of her to all generations.”

Why does not "G. F. C." endeavour to attain to this lofty position? We ask the question of this celebrated Church writer, partly because of his activity in the matter of Church-rates in a "rising watering-place," but chiefly because of a letter bearing his signature which appears in the last number of the *English Churchman*. This letter is written to protest against Dissenters being allowed, in their description of ecclesiastical ceremonies, to use words which have hitherto been the property of Churchmen. We are not joking, and to show that we are not, we present the reader with the greater portion of "G. F. C.'s" letter:—

Sir,—The art of composition is generally understood to mean the method of conveying to others correct ideas of persons and things. At the present moment workmen are engaged in running up with the greatest rapidity a new Chapel of Ease, to accommodate the numerous visitors to this watering-place, for whom the three existing churches are insufficient.

The following advertisement has been extensively placarded:—"Bazaar—Eastbourne. On Wednesday and Thursday, August 19th and 20th, 1863, a bazaar of East Indian goods, fancy articles, engravings, &c., will be held in a marquee on the grand parade. The proceeds to be applied to the new Chapel Fund. Admission, &c., band, &c., refreshments, &c." The first inference arising in the mind of every stranger to the secret would be that the bazaar was in aid of the new iron Chapel of Ease. Not so; but for a new Wesleyan Meeting-house! Can there be any doubt that the second unavoidable inference must be that the peculiar wording of the above advertisement had no other aim than that of cheating Churchmen, especially visitors? That some went is very possible, but what is to be said of those who went, knowing that they were going to fraternise with schism? Shame, be it said, there were such. I will make no further comments, believing that *wilful deception* will be set down as the object of this placard by every truly candid man, whether Churchmen or seceder. The present seems a fitting occasion for protesting against the impudent assumptions now so often passed off on the world by the "Clergy" of Little Bethel and the "Tabernacle." In the good old days of our forefathers things were called by their right names, meeting-houses, conventicles, sectary, schism, schismatic, *cum multis aliis*. Now, matters are changed for the worse, thanks chiefly to the apathy and indifference of Churchmen. Meeting-houses have risen into "chapels" and "churches"; sectary into "Dissenter," "Nonconformist," and "Free Churchmen"; a teacher and preacher of schism into "Dissenting minister," "Dissenting clergyman," Free Church "clergyman," John Stiggins' Anabaptist meeting-house, in Dogberry-lane, has become the "Baptist church: minister, the Rev. John Stiggins." The Lewisham Independent Meeting-house has grown into "St. David's Congregational Church, Lewisham," in memory of, and so dedicated to, Alderman David Wire. Schismatical teachers and preachers now assume to themselves the prefix of "Rev." a thing unheard-of in days gone by, and some Church folk are simple enough to concede the claim. From raving against organs, surplices, crosses, Gothic architecture, &c., as "relics of Popery," our "Dissenting brethren" have adopted them to the full. It now rests with Churchmen to repudiate these cool assumptions of the clerical style. These are all on a par with their Parliamentary tactics to elevate their seats at the

expense of the Church, which they seek to degrade, vilify, and insult, in every possible way.

We knew that we were considered unworthy of Christian burial, and of many other offices, but, until now, we thought we had as full right to the use of the English Dictionary as any persons. "G. F. C.," however, does not think so. If others should agree with him, we may perhaps see a bill introduced into the next Parliament prohibiting Dissenters from the use of certain words.

By-the-bye, the above letter is dated as follows:—

Eastbourne, August 24, 1863. St. Bartholomew's Day. 201st anniversary of the ejection from the Church's Benefices of 2,000 Church Robbers, too conscientious to conform to the Church, but not too conscientious to pocket her money!

We are sorry that our friend has not yet got over this memorable celebration, because we have not yet done with it ourselves. The day of battle having passed, and the enemy having retreated, it remains to give a last blow at the rearward as it crosses the river in our front. This has been done with no less skill than completeness by Mr. Joshua Wilson, who, in a pamphlet entitled "Calumnies Confuted," published by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, has fought the battle "o'er again." Mr. Wilson has done, what it was almost impossible to do in the Bicentenary year itself—gathered together all the "calumnies" and one by one confuted them. As an historical production this pamphlet is on a parallel with "old Fuller's" "Defence of the Innocent." We hope it will be proved that Mr. Wilson has not traversed a worse thing than opposition in publishing his "confutation" now. We commend it generally as a necessary addition to the literature of this subject, and especially to the writer in the *English Churchman*.

"LIBERATION LIES."

(From the *Liberator*.)

Two articles thus headed have lately appeared in the *English Churchman*—a journal characterised by High Churchmanship and low manners. One of the "lies" is alleged to be contained in the following "impudent and mendacious paragraph" which appeared in our last number:—

Mr. Newdegate thinks it very hard that the police should not be employed to take a census of the Nonconformist chapels of the country. He should have induced his political friends to yield to the wishes of Dissenters, who desired, in 1861, a repetition of the census taken in 1851, and then he would, in an unobjectionable way, have obtained the information he requires. The Church of England shrank from the test then; and Mr. Newdegate has not even now proposed to set the police counting churches as well as chapels.

On this the *English Churchman* remarks:—

Few of our readers will require to be reminded that the Government weakly yielded to the clamour of Dissenters against the proposal to include the religious profession of the people in the returns of the population in 1861; and that the great body of staunch Churchpeople wished for a religious census.

Few of our readers will require to be reminded, that when the bill authorising the census of 1861 was before the House of Commons, Mr. Baines gave notice of a motion to insert the following clause:—

The Secretary of State shall, so far as is practicable, cause inquiry to be made and returns to be obtained of all places of worship, schools and educational establishments similar to those obtained in the census of 1851, under the heads of "Religious Worship," and "Education."

If this had been carried, Mr. Newdegate would, as we had stated, have obtained exactly the information he wanted; but the supporters of the Church Establishment were as anxious that the census of 1851—i. e. of the number of places of worship, and of attendance—should not be repeated as they were to obtain a census of "Religious Profession"; which would have told us, not what people actually were, but only what they called themselves. Mr. Baines, knowing that all the Conservative party would have voted against him, and that on his own side of the House the feeling prevailed that Dissenters should be satisfied with defeating the Ministerial proposal, refrained from pressing his motion. But it nevertheless remains on record, in proof of our assertion, that Dissenters "desired in 1861 a repetition of the census taken in 1851."

It appears that the *English Churchman* has, at least, one reader not so blinded by partisanship as to be unable to see that the *Liberator's* "impudent and mendacious paragraph" was in harmony with the facts, as the comment of our blundering contemporary was opposed to them. And this is the muddle-headed way in which the editor persists in trying to make out his charge of untruthfulness against this journal:—

So far as regards the impression which the *Liberation* paragraph was calculated to convey to most persons' minds, and which it did actually convey to our minds, we reiterate what we said respecting it; but we may mention that a correspondent has pointed out to us a distinction which, though virtually without a difference, as regards the truthfulness of the impression conveyed, may be made the ground for charging us with a misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the matter. The census of 1851 gave the number of attendants at public worship on a certain day; but it was proposed that the census of 1861 should give the number of those who professed to belong to the several religious communities of the country; consequently, when the "Liberation" organ said that the Dissenters in 1861 desired a repeti-

tion of the census of 1851, it did not say that they desired what we reminded our readers that the Dissenters had opposed—viz., a census of religious profession. While we give the *Liberation* organ the full benefit of the distinction, we must repeat that it is one which makes little or no difference with regard to the truthfulness of the main point or essence of the paragraph, as interpreted by us, which was, and is, that in regard to the census for 1861, the Dissenters "desired" a religious "test," and that "the Church of England shrank from the test"—which we assert to be a false statement of the matter. We are not aware of any evidence to prove that in 1861 the Dissenters "desired" a repetition of even the attendance test of 1851, or that the Church "shrank" from it.

So it is the interpretation of the *English Churchman* for which we are held responsible; and it sticks to that interpretation, after it has been shown to be an erroneous one, and, we suppose, it will do so still, notwithstanding that we now furnish "evidence" to prove that in 1861 the Dissenters desired a repetition of even the attendance test of 1851, or that the Church shrank from it."

The facts of the case are very simple, and it ought not to be difficult to recall them with clearness and exactness at the expiration of so short a period as three years. Nonconformists wished that if any religious census were again taken, it should resemble that of 1851. Churchmen, on the contrary, objected to that particular mode, and strongly desired one of another kind, to which Nonconformists were opposed, and the issue was that neither plan was adopted, and there was no religious census in 1861. It is fair enough now, as it was then, to discuss which would have been "the most honest and truthful test"; but it is neither fair nor honourable to represent, as has frequently been done since, that Dissenters objected to all inquiry in the matter, while Churchmen eagerly desired it.

If the *English Churchman* could be induced to respect the ordinary rules of controversy, and to give credit for honesty and right feeling to those whom it deems to be mistaken in principle and purpose, it would less frequently expose itself to ridicule, and might possibly have less grounds for its reiterated complaints of inadequate support. The existence of the Establishment will not be prolonged by defaming the character, and misrepresenting the motives, of those who wish religion to be supported in what they deem a more excellent way. "The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God"; and, if the cause of State-Churchism be as good as its upholders contend, they do it great injustice by the virulence they too frequently display.

DR. DUFF RETURNING FROM INDIA.—The Rev. Dr. Duff (the eminent missionary in India), in a letter to Dr. Candlish, intimates that, after a severe mental struggle, he has felt it his duty "to respond to the unanimous call" addressed to him by the General Assembly of the Free Church, to assume the Convenership of the Home Mission Committee. There are reasons, however, which may delay his return home for some months.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The second and last Sunday excursion this season of members of the Crystal Palace Share Clubs took place on Sunday to the Palace, and was attended by about 7,000 artisans and their families. Several of the best-known pieces of sacred music were played on the great organ. The weather was very fine, and the visitors promenaded the grounds till dark in an orderly manner. It is stated that these clubs are rapidly increasing in and around the metropolis.

A ROMISH GRIEVANCE.—The *Morning News* (Ulstermontane organ) has discovered another grievance on which it can expend its superabundant anti-Protestant energy. There are, it says, twenty-five officials, omitting porters and messengers, employed in the offices of the Agricultural Statistics and Births and Deaths Registry, of whom only four are Roman Catholics! The majority, and here is the real grievance, divide amongst them salaries amounting to 3,621*l.*, whilst the Catholic officials share between themselves about 493*l.* yearly.

ADVANCE OF CATHOLIC FEELING.—It seems not unworthy of mention that the Rev. Thomas Binney, of London, during his late visit to Braemar, not only preached and gave addresses in the Free Church there, but also partook of the communion in the Established Church. And more recently, the Secretary of the Congregational Home Mission of England (our townsman, the Rev. J. H. Wilson), preached in both the Established and Free Churches of Ballater. Such facts indicate an enlightened Christian spirit, which we would wish to see more generally diffused. —*Aberdeen Free Press.*

CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.—The case of Abraham v. Abraham, lately before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was an appeal against a decree of the Sudder Adawlat Court of Madras. The principal question was, whether the Hindoo law governed the succession to the property of one Matthew Abraham, deceased, a Protestant native of India, who had died intestate. In giving judgment upon this question, their Lordships of the Judicial Committee decided that upon the conversion of a Hindoo to Christianity the Hindoo law ceases to have any continuing obligatory force upon the convert. He may renounce the old law by which he was bound as he has renounced the old religion; or, if he thinks fit, he may abide by the old law notwithstanding he has renounced the old religion. But though the convert is not bound as to his interests in property, either by the Hindoo law, or by any other positive law, he may by his course of conduct after his conversion show by what law he intends to be governed in these matters.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL CONGRESS.—A congress of clergy and laity, under the auspices of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Derby, Lord Ebury, Lord Lyttelton, Lord J. Manners, M.P., the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Hibbert, M.P., Mr. Garnett, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. W. J. Legh, M.P., Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Giles Fuller, M.P., the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Manchester, the Bishop of Oxford, and other noblemen and gentlemen, is to be held at Manchester next month, with a view to consultation as to the best means of promoting the efficiency of the Church. The congress is to be preceded by a service in the Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 13th of October, and the meetings will be held in the Free Trade Hall on the following days, at which papers will be read introductory to discussions on the following subjects:—Church extension; supply and training of ministers; lay co-operation; the Church in Ireland; management of a large parish; parochial mission women; growth of the Church in Lancashire; the law of the colonial Church and the supply of native ministers; day and Sunday-schools. Papers will also be read and discussed, in sections, on:—Free and open churches; clergy discipline; modes of augmenting small livings and tithes redemption; rural decanal meetings, diocesan synods, and convocation.

CHURCH DIFFERENCES AT ST. ALBAN'S, HOLBORN.—Some disagreements have sprung up between the clergy of St. Alban's Church, Gray's-inn-lane, and the congregation, in reference to the mode of conducting Divine service there, and the clergy have issued a pastoral letter which does not yet appear to have healed the breach. The church, consecrated a few months since, was built at the expense of Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., who, as patron, nominated the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, M.A., who was one of the curates of St. George's-in-the-East during the prevalence of the disturbances there, to the incumbency. Into the church of St. Alban's Mr. Mackonochie has introduced many of the practices which found so much disfavour in St. George's, and it is the feeling which has been manifested towards one of these which has led to the reverend gentleman's pastoral letter to the congregation. It is the custom in most of the churches connected with the Establishment for those of the congregation who do not purpose to remain during the administration of the holy communion to retire immediately after the sermon, but in some places the congregation remain until after the reading of the prayer for the Church Militant, on arriving at which point there is a pause in the service, and non-communicants leave. But these practices are disregarded at St. Alban's, and the system which was pursued at St. George's-in-the-East is adopted. Immediately after the sermon, the preacher, who is vested in a white surplice, descends from the pulpit, and the communion service is at once proceeded with, no pause being made at any part, so that those who do not wish to partake of the sacrament, which is administered every Sunday, are compelled to stay during the whole time of its celebration, or to disturb the communicants by moving out of the church. The clergy complain of the interruption so caused; while, on the other hand, the congregation object to be detained against their will, and throw the blame of the interruptions on the clergy.

Religious Intelligence.

BARNBURY CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.—The Rev. Alfred H. New, of Bushey, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church assembling at Barnbury Chapel, Islington, to become their pastor, and will commence his labours there the first Sabbath in October.

PECKHAM RYE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY STUDENT.—On Wednesday evening, August 26th, 1863, a service of unusual interest was held in the above place of worship, on the occasion of Mr. Thomas Carter, student of the London Missionary Society, being solemnly set apart to the work of the ministry. The service was commenced with reading and prayer by the Rev. R. W. Betts, after which the Rev. H. B. Ingram, of Paddington Chapel, and formerly missionary in Barbice, delivered an introductory discourse, giving a description of Barbice as the field of labour on which Mr. Carter will speedily enter. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. Robert Robinson, of York-road Chapel, and were answered in a lucid and satisfactory manner by the young candidate. The Rev. Dr. Tidman, Foreign Secretary to the London Missionary Society, then offered the ordination prayer. After which the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, F.R.S.L.—Mr. Carter's pastor—delivered the charge, founded on Colossians iv. 17—"Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord that thou fulfil it." The Rev. J. Waddington closed the service with prayer.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. R. Thomas, minister of the Free Church, Sittingbourne, has received a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church, Moseley-road, Birmingham.

NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP IN DUBLIN.—A new edifice for religious worship, entitled the Merriam-hall, was opened yesterday (Wednesday) with solemn service in the presence of a very large congregation, including many clergymen of all denominations, and most of the *élite* of this city. It has been erected by public subscription at a cost of 16,000*l.*, and is intended for the celebration of Divine worship, without any of the distinctive

characteristics of the different sects. The building is constructed of white Suffolk brick, with a richly ornamented front of Caen and Portland stone. It covers an area of 6,800 superficial feet, and will accommodate 5,000 persons. The Rev. James Denham Smith, by whose admirers the project was set on foot, will be the principal minister. —*Times Correspondent.*

THE LATE REV. DR. RAFFLES.—On Sunday two funeral sermons in connection with the decease of the Rev. Dr. Raffles were preached at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, and long before the hour of service the edifice was crowded to excess. The rev. preacher took his text from the 20th chapter of Numbers, 25th and following verses. In the course of his address he referred to the many virtues which had characterised the life of the deceased, and to the great patience and resignation with which he had borne his last illness. He earnestly exhorted his hearers to endeavour to carry out those lessons of piety which the late Dr. Raffles had so earnestly and zealously laboured to inculcate. —In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, when the attendance was so great that the gates surrounding the chapel had to be closed, and large numbers were unable to obtain admission. The text was Rev. xiv. 13, upon which passage the rev. gentleman founded a discourse characterised by remarkable power and touching eloquence.

SHERWELL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, TAVISTOCK-ROAD, PLYMOUTH.—Within the last few years the spread of Congregationalism in Plymouth has called for additional chapel accommodation, and the congregation worshipping in Norley Chapel resolved to meet the want by erecting the present building, which is to be known as the "Sherwell Congregational Chapel." The resolution was promptly carried into action, and the foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid in September of last year, by David Derry, Esq., with the intention, on the part of the building committee, to have it completed and opened in the autumn of the present year. It is already greatly advanced. The style is middle-pointed Gothic, adapted to the special requirements of a building for the worship of Protestant Nonconformists, and though presenting unique features, it maintains a consistent ecclesiastical character throughout. The building has a noble, massive, and imposing appearance, and at once commands attention by its large and handsome exterior. One of its features is a tower, on one side surmounted by a spire 130 feet high, and on the other by a turret, with an octagonal pyramid-shaped roof. Accommodation is to be provided in seats without doors for 1,200 worshippers, a portion of which will be set apart as free seats for the poor. The side galleries will be four seats deep, and there will be a deep gallery at the front end. The seats are designed to afford comfort to the worshippers, and in all the internal arrangements of the building, as shown by the drawings, the great aim has evidently been to make everything conducive to the real wants of minister and congregation. It is in contemplation to erect at some future time schools in connection with the chapel on the site which the committee purchased, and which affords ample space for the purpose.

UNION CHAPEL, CANTERBURY.—A very interesting ceremony—that of laying what is called the "inscription stone" of the Union Chapel, which appears to answer to the "corner stone"—took place at Canterbury on Tuesday, in the presence of a large concourse of people. In January, 1861, the Rev. V. Ward, previously of Horbury, accepted the pastorate of the church, which had been formed originally by the Rev. E. Perronet, who was for some time a minister of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, but who, entertaining very independent principles, was ultimately disjoined from that connexion, though he still laboured on in Canterbury. He was succeeded by the Rev. T. Young and other ministers, who held the pastorate until the call to Mr. Ward, whose labours in Canterbury have been greatly prospered; numbers having been added to the church, and the congregation having so increased that it has become necessary to erect a new chapel. The ceremony of laying "the inscription stone" took place on Tuesday. Prayer having been offered, the Rev. V. Ward read a brief history of the church and congregation, and then the stone was duly laid by B. Cook, Esq. (of Heath House, Blackheath), the treasurer of Lady Huntingdon's trustees. Singing and prayer followed, and then the ceremony on the ground was concluded. In the evening, the Rev. G. Smith, of Trinity Chapel, Poplar, preached an able and faithful discourse from Hebrews i. 3, in the Wesleyan chapel, which had been lent for the occasion. The new chapel, which is to be on the site of the old building, will cost 2,100*l.*, four-fifths of which has been subscribed. It will be in the decorated style of Gothic. The interior will be thirty-eight feet by sixty, exclusive of the organ recess, and on the ground floor and in the end gallery will seat 500 persons. Underneath the chapel will be the school-room. The chapel will altogether be a most beautiful structure, and is expected to be completed early in 1864.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, YARMOUTH.—The memorial stone of a new Baptist chapel, now in course of erection on St. George's Dene, was laid on Wednesday afternoon, by J. J. Colman, Esq., of Norwich. The building is intended for the congregation which have for some time past held services in the Corn Hall, under the pastorate of the Rev. W. T. Price. It will be capacious, containing upwards of 400 sittings on the ground floor, but will be without galleries for the present. The contractor is Mr.

Emmerson, builder, whose contract for the whole of the work amounts to 1,500*l*. On the platform on Wednesday were the Revs. W. T. Price, W. Tritton, A. T. Shelley, G. Gould, T. A. Wheeler, and Messrs. J. J. Colman, Garson, Blake, &c. A hymn having been sung, and prayer having been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Gould, the Rev. Mr. Price delivered a short statement as to the previous history of the church and its congregation. Another hymn having been sung, the memorial stone was formally laid by Mr. Colman, under the centre doorway on the south. In the stone was deposited a bottle, containing some coins of the realm, &c. Mr. Colman then addressed the meeting.

They were met to lay the memorial stone of a building which he trusted would be used rightly and properly—rightly to spread their common Christianity as founded on the principles of voluntarism most of them adhered to, and last and least as a Baptist chapel. Reversing this order, the place was to be used by the denomination who professed to believe in adult baptism and immersion. It was not for him to prophesy, because prophesying was dangerous, whether denominationalism would soon cease; but he would undertake to predict that denominationalism would lessen, and he trusted that nothing would be done in the carrying on of any new chapel, whether connected with the Baptists or the Independents, tending to defer that union which was destined to take place at some future and perhaps no very distant time. This chapel was dedicated to voluntarism. He wished to say nothing to hurt the feelings of any persons attached to the Established Church, among whom he numbered many private friends whom he highly esteemed, and who were as sincere Churchmen as he was a sincere Nonconformist; but he believed that that Christianity which was started on voluntary principles, and which was supported by them for eighteen centuries, was sufficiently strong in itself without needing State aid. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Colman concluded by expressing his earnest sympathy with the present undertaking. Other addresses had to be reserved in consequence of the rain, and an adjournment then took place to the Corn Hall. At five o'clock a tea-meeting was held in the Corn Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and was quite filled with ladies and gentlemen belonging to various Christian denominations. After tea, J. J. Colman, Esq., took the chair, by whom, and the Revs. J. Green, W. Tritton, G. Gould, T. A. Wheeler, — Govett, and other gentlemen, addresses were delivered. Heartly wishes for the prosperity and public usefulness of the new congregation were expressed, as well as sincere hopes that it might assist in rapidly bringing about the change that is now taking place—a change that will end in the casting aside of all minor differences, and the uniting together of all denominations upon the broad basis of Christianity.

Correspondence.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—Would it not be well for the churches of the Congregational order to hold a thanksgiving service for the very bountiful harvest which has now been almost entirely secured? We are ready enough with our complaints and humiliations when war, or pestilence, or famine come upon us. Should we not be ready also with our gratitude and praises when blessings abound and overflow? If a day cannot be spared for this object, might not the usual week-evening service be changed in every congregation for a service of thanksgiving? A hint in the Nonconformist might perhaps lead to this desirable end.

August 31, 1863.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
W. I. E.

UNNECESSARY SUNDAY TRADING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Committee of Fishmongers and Poulterers, appointed by the journeymen at the West-end to promote the abolition of the unnecessary Sunday toil in the fish, ice, and poultry trades, have just sent a copy of the following memorial to the thirty-eight clubs. It will aid the efforts of a number of men, worn down by excessive toil, if you will kindly give it publicity in your columns.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HILL, Secretary.

19, Haymarket, S.W.

To the Committee of the Club.
The memorial of the journeymen fishmongers and poulterers sheweth,—

That the journeymen fishmongers and poulterers labour on the average fifteen hours on week-days and eight to ten hours on Sundays, or forty more per week than the mechanic works. That the Sunday toil is quite unnecessary; there being no fish or poultry-market on Sunday, the goods would be equally fresh if delivered on Saturday.

That the journeymen fishmongers and poulterers, earnestly desiring to be relieved from unnecessary Sunday toil, have for two years appealed (by means of public meetings, letters by post, and the press), to the nobility and gentry to order their Sunday fish, ice and poultry to be delivered on Saturday.

That her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and a great many of the nobility and gentry, have kindly granted the journeymen's request, and several hundred of the men have been much relieved in consequence.

That the journeymen feel it to be a great hardship to be compelled either to do unnecessary Sunday work or to resign their situations.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly hope that you will take the above facts into your consideration, and kindly aid them by giving strict orders for all fish, ice, and poultry for Sunday to be delivered on Saturday.

(Signed on behalf of the journeymen fishmongers and poulterers)

EDWIN GILSON, Fishmonger, 19, Haymarket, S.W.
CHARLES HALL, Poulterer, Jermyn-street, S.W.
WILLIAM GEORGE, Journeyman Fishmonger, 19, Haymarket, S.W.
GEORGE HILL, Journeyman Poulterer, Grosvenor-street, W.

LUDLOW ELECTION took place on Friday. Sir William Fraser was returned without opposition. The new member is a Conservative, as have also been most of the members for the borough since the passing of the Reform Bill.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Advices from New York are (by telegraph) to the evening of the 20th.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The Government has received advices from Tennessee that the *Chattanooga Rebel* reports an awful bombardment of Charleston upon the 10th. The firing from the land batteries and monitors was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter. The ironclads, all the monitors, and numerous transports were inside the bar during the engagement. At daylight, on the 14th, the Federal batteries on Morris Island opened fire, which lasted for an hour or two, when they ceased. The monitors did not fire a shot. As soon as the batteries ceased firing, the monitors put up their awnings and the bombardment was postponed. The bombardment of Forts Wagner and Sumter continued on the 16th, but the previous accounts of the severity of the Federal fire appear to have been exaggerated. The grand attack was expected to take place next day. It was intended that the ironclads should engage Fort Wagner whilst the monitors and shore batteries engaged Fort Sumter. The wooden fleet was to engage Fort Moultrie.

An impression prevailed that the Confederates are evacuating Fort Sumter. They had strong works on James's Island. The *Savannah Republican* expresses an unfavourable opinion of the strength of the Charleston defences.

The *New York Tribune* says:—"Officers from Charleston assert that Fort Wagner can only be taken by assault, and if Fort Sumter falls it cannot be occupied, as it will be battered to pieces. If Forts Wagner and Sumter fall, other forts will have to be overcome, and the Confederates are erecting batteries all along the route to Charleston. The Federal land force is deemed insufficient and must be largely reinforced before there can be a decisive result."

It is announced that the 300-pounder Parrot gun, sent to Charleston to be used against Fort Sumter, was lost overboard at Morris Island.

General Gilmore, under date of the 8th, has forwarded letters to the different journals of New York requesting them to refrain from the publication of military intelligence in his department. He states that his operations have already suffered severely from that cause.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

It is stated that General Lee yet holds all the passes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and has a strong force in the Shenandoah Valley.

On the 14th General Meade had a conference with the President, General Halleck, and Mr. Stanton, at Washington.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the 13th, states that General Lee had received reinforcements to the number of 30,000 veteran troops, and that he was also receiving conscripts, by which his army would be increased to 150,000 men. The main body of this army was massed on the Rapidan river, with General Lee's head-quarters at Gordonsville. The same writer asserts that General Meade earnestly desired to change his base of operations to the peninsula, but that the Government would not consent.

A reconnaissance in force was made by the Confederates upon the Federal left on the 17th, the particulars of which had not yet transpired.

A telegram of the 19th says:—"General Lee has extended his pickets to the Rappahannock, his army stretching from the Madison Court House to Fredericksburg. His movements indicate offensive operations, and an attempt to cut in between General Meade's army and Washington. It is considered possible a battle may occur at Manassas or Bull Run."

The *New York World* says:—"Many troops from General Meade's army have been sent to Charleston."

It is reported that General Meade, fearing a flank movement by the Confederates on his left, has fallen back to a position nearer Washington.

THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

General Bragg was at Chattanooga with 25,000 men. General Johnstone had 25,000 men at Brandon and Enterprise. Large desertions from Bragg's and Johnstone's armies were reported.

A letter from General Rosencranz's head-quarters at Bridgeport, Alabama, dated the 2nd inst., says:—

The enemy hold the Tennessee river from Harrison to Bridgeport. Harrison is their right, Chattanooga the centre—the fortified citadel—and Bridgeport is the left. The whole line covers the important positions of Cleveland and other points on the railroad from Knoxville to Atlanta. Bragg knows that if we move on Chattanooga our line must accommodate itself to his. If we do not he stands ready to accommodate himself to ours. At any rate there is no fear that we are going to commit the fault of leaving him on our flank again.

The letter enlarges on the obstacles arising out of the great difficulty of provisioning the army and filling its depôts—a difficulty increased by the increased distance of the army from its base, and the sad want of railroad rolling stock. Another difficulty is the absence of large means of transportation.

The Governor of Alabama had issued an address enjoining the impressment of negroes into the Confederate service.

Commodore Bell had superseded Admiral Farragut in the Gulf Department.

Numerous guerilla bands were marauding throughout the interior counties of Missouri.

The Confederates have been heavily reinforced at Mobile. On the occasion of General Johnstone's recent

visit to Mobile, he declared it to be the most defensible seaport in the Confederate States. It is stated that Mobile is strongly fortified, having, in addition to shore defences, several floating batteries and rams. It is also stated that the Confederates are building on the Alabama river an enormous vessel, pierced for forty or fifty guns, with which they expect to raise the blockade. Several torpedoes have also been laid down to defend the city from the Federals, large quantities of cotton and other goods being there stored, and an attack soon expected.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

A telegram from New York of the 20th says:—"The draft was executed in the Ninth Ward of this city yesterday without opposition. A proclamation from Governor Seymour, published in the morning, enjoined upon the citizens to submit quietly to the action of the law until it should be pronounced void by the courts or repealed by Congress. He declared that disregard for the sacredness of the Constitution, for the majesty of the law, and the decisions of the judiciary, was at this time the greatest danger to American liberty; that the Constitution provided for the punishment of offenders, whether in public or private life; that the right of the people to appeal to the courts should be maintained; that the decisions of the judges must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike; and admonished the judicial and executive officers to enforce the law and preserve the public order in the manner pointed out by the statutes of the State of New York. To-day the drafting has been proceeded with quietly in the Fifteenth Ward."

Prior to the draft, the quotas of the Democratic district, the excess of which was complained of in Governor Seymour's correspondence with the President, have been reduced from the aggregate of 26,299 to 12,300.

General Dix, the Federal commander in this department, had addressed the citizens in defence of the conscription as an equitable and constitutional law, and pathetically exhorted the people to submit peaceably to its execution. In conclusion, he warns them that ample preparation has been made for the preservation of the peace.

The authorities had made extensive preparations to quell disturbances during the draft; 20,000 troops, 1,000 seamen, 20 field batteries, several gunboats, and all the available force at the navy yard were in readiness in case of emergency.

Mayor Opdyke had refused to sign the three millions exemption-fee ordinance passed by the Common Council and Board of Aldermen; but, as his objection relates to a point of form, and not to the spirit or purpose of the measure, it is thought he will ultimately be prevailed upon to sign. The New York municipality will pay an exemption fee for all firemen and indigent drafted men.

Judge M'Cunn, of New York, has officially declared the Conscription Act to be unconstitutional.

A letter from New York says:—"Conscripts are now joining the army at the rate of 1,000 a day."

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Conservative politicians have held a meeting at Rochester to organise the next Presidential campaign. Their platform opposes secession, abolition, or "nativism" of any kind, favours the suppression of the rebellion, the maintenance of the Union, adherence to the constitution, fidelity to the Government, and opposition to foreign intervention. They uphold that the rights of property, including slaves, is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States, and that the people cannot be deprived of them by Federal authority, except for public use, or compensation for crimes of which they are constitutionally proved guilty. The sole end for which the Government has the power to carry on the war is to suppress the insurrection, and to compel the people to obey the laws of Congress.

The New York National Committee will meet in New York in September, under the presidency of Mr. Auguste Belmont, to appoint the time and the place of the next National Convention.

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

Southern papers assert that the French Consul at Richmond has informed the Confederate Government that the Emperor Napoleon had desired him to transmit his very warm thanks to the Confederate Government and the Charleston authorities for the assistance rendered to the steamer *Renaudin*. The Confederate Secretary of State replied that the Government was gratified at the opportunity of testifying to the sentiments of cordial regard the Government entertained for the Emperor Napoleon and the French people.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A meeting of citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the first and second Congressional districts, and a portion of the third, was held at Washington, North Carolina, on the 11th inst. The First North Carolina Union Regiment, stationed at that point, participated in the meeting. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted, expressing sympathy with the great Conservative party of North Carolina; declaring an energetic prosecution of the war in that department to be the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State could be made practically useful in restoring her to the national jurisdiction; asking the Government for reinforcements for this purpose; accusing the Southern Government of perfidy and cruelty towards North Carolina; declaring that her people are therefore absolved from any further obligation to sustain it; placing the responsibility for the destruction of slavery upon Mr. Davis and his "co-conspirators" against the Union; expressing the belief that North Carolina would, notwithstanding, find ample compensation in the blessings of free

labour for the present inconveniences of emancipation; rejoicing in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky elections, denouncing copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability and patriotism of the administration in the conduct of the war, especially in the sound national currency originated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard* contains a long article, said to be the joint production of the Hon. R. S. Donnell, formerly member of Congress from the second district of North Carolina, now the Speaker of the House of Commons of that State, and the Hon. F. B. Satterthwaite, the President of the Governor's Council of that State, and published with the approval of Governor Vance. It arraigns the Southern leaders for their commencement of the war upon insufficient grounds, and charges them with being the authors of all the pending difficulties, and with having brought them on against the reason and the convictions of the people of the Southern States. It also acknowledges that in prosecuting the war the Federal Government has done no more than it could have been expected to do; and, finally, proposes to send commissioners to Washington to arrange terms of negotiations for peace. The document is regarded as a semi-official exposition of the views of the Government of North Carolina, and as indicating that the authorities as well as the people of that State are for an abatement of the rebellion and a return to the original status of the State in the Union.

THE FREEDMEN.

We transfer from the *Boston Journal* the following summary of a preliminary report on the freedmen, by Messrs. Robert Dale Owen, James McKaye, and Samuel G. Howe, the commissioners appointed by the Government to inquire into the condition and necessities of the slaves freed during the war, concerning their investigations in the District of Columbia, Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. In the three sections first named, the commission are confident that the freedmen need not be, for any length of time, dependent upon the Government for assistance. They are loyal, faithful, and willing to work, docile and uncomplaining. The negroes of South Carolina and Florida are of an essentially different character, having been much degraded by the harshness of the "peculiar institution." The most effective agency to give character to the race is found to be military training, and the commissioners are of opinion that 100,000 negroes might be profitably employed as military labourers, and 300,000 as soldiers in the field. This number of able-bodied men represent a population of a million and a half, being nearly one-half of all the coloured people in the insurrectionary States. To provide for this population, then, becomes an important question, and a system of guardianship is recommended, though with the accompanying reflection that such an arrangement must be only temporary in its character.

The plan of provisional organisation which they suggest includes a Superintendent-General of Freedmen, to rank as a Brigadier-General, with his headquarters at Washington; three Department Superintendents, and below these Resident Superintendents for each important station, with assistants, clerks, and other officers. Under these officers the refugees are to be constantly employed, receiving fair wages, that they may learn that emancipation does not mean idleness or gratuitous labour. The importance of educational and religious instruction is also strongly urged, and the eagerness of these people to receive it dwelt upon.

The commission express the opinion that the care of the refugees should be substantially separate from the ordinary military administration of the army, and are confident that if a judicious selection of officers be made, the plans they propose will meet with practical success.—*New York Independent*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Seward and most of the foreign Ministers, including Lord Lyons and M. Mercier, have set out for a tour of pleasure among the lakes of Western New York.

It is reported from Newbern, North Carolina, that within a few days seventeen large steamers had run the blockade at Wilmington, in that State, laden with 96,000 rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 131,000 uniforms, 23,000 cases of shoes, 11 locomotives, 6 rifled cannon, and five cargoes of railroad iron.

The *New York Herald* asserts that the owners of the ship *Nora*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, have filed a claim in the State Department of 80,000 dols. against the British Government, alleging that the *Alabama* is a British vessel.

It has been proposed to sell the *Peterhoff* to the Government, which is anxious to get possession of her, if the court will order the sale before the decision of the Supreme Court, which will take a long time.

News from New Orleans to the 11th inst. states that there are numerous cases of yellow fever at Quarantine. Three large steamers had arrived from St. Louis, glutting the market with produce. Five hundred sick soldiers had arrived at New Orleans from Vicksburg. A malignant typhoid fever was raging at Vicksburg, seven out of ten cases proving fatal.

General Halleck had officially ordered that General Lee and Captain Winter should be executed immediately upon information being received of the execution of the two Federal officers in Richmond. He says:—"The United States will retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilised war."

General Grant had permitted persons having cotton or produce not required by the army to bring it to

any military post in Mississippi, to be disposed of according to the seizure regulations.

On the 20th gold was 24½ prem. at New York. Exchange on London, 137½.

Mr. Frederick Douglass had received official authority from Secretary Stanton to accompany Adjutant-General Thomas upon his trip down the Mississippi to assist in the organisation of negro regiments.

Upon the departure of the Royal Mail steamship Shannon from St. Thomas a rumour had reached that place that the *Alabama* had engaged and sunk the Federal war-steamer *Vanderbilt* off Havannah. The report, however, requires confirmation.

The Florida is pursuing her work of destruction close to our shores. News has been received that the American ship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool for New York, has been burnt by her about thirty miles from Kinsale. The crew has been landed in France.

A New York journal says that the number of coloured troops actually in the field is something under 23,000. The same authority informs us that fifty additional regiments are in progress of organisation, and that 100,000 is the estimate of the coloured force to be in arms by the fall.

THE QUAKERS AND THE AMERICAN CONSCRIPTION.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:—"Early this year the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighbourhood some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well-known principles they refused to join the army. But everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given them, but every man of them refused to touch the weapons. Every conceivable outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally, the muskets were actually strapped to their bodies. One of these Friends was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The officer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter, raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hand, cried out in a loud voice, 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.' Instantly came the order to fire. But instead of obeying it the men dropped their muskets, declaring that they could not kill such a man. This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeatedly to trample him to death under his horse's feet. But the animal persistently refused even to step over his prostrate body. In the end they were marched with the rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early in the action the officer referred to was killed. The Friends, all unhurt, were taken prisoners, and sent to Fort Delaware. Here, by accident, it became known in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the society went to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, on their taking an affirmation of allegiance. This opened their prison doors."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE NOTES OF THE THREE POWERS.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* gives a summary of the note which has been appended to the despatch sent by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Prince Gortschakoff. M. Drouyn de Lhuys explains the European character of the stipulations which were accepted by Russia, Austria, and Prussia at the Congress of 1815. The French Minister recalls:—1st. That Russia has entered into an engagement to bestow on the kingdom of Poland a distinct constitutional régime. 2nd. That Russia, in making the reservation to approximate the Polish institutions to those of Russia, could only allude to the Polish provinces, without the Kingdom of Poland proper. The Powers have a direct and positive right to claim for Poland a faithful execution of the treaties.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* further believes itself able to state that on the 19th inst. M. Drouyn de Lhuys addressed a circular to the French agents abroad, stating that the attitude of Russia had strengthened the good understanding between the Powers. It stated also that the Emperor's Government was convinced that the Polish question was a European one, and would continue to watch events in Poland with the solicitude which it will expect to be also manifested by all the other Powers. The Emperor's Government will act in concert with the other Cabinets in the path which will be considered most in conformity with the principles of public law and the exigencies of the situation.

The note of Austria to Russia on the Polish question was published on Saturday. Austria therein expresses great regret that Russia had not given a more satisfactory reply to the notes of the Great Powers. The note then proceeds to state that the interests of Europe demands an early fulfilment of the work of conciliation in Poland. Foreign influences, it says, are not the only cause of the insurrection. Poland would be tranquil if Russia had fulfilled the political and religious engagements which she had contracted. The proposed conference of the eight Powers ought certainly to be acceptable to Russia. In conclusion, Prince Gortschakoff is requested to give his most serious attention to the present state

of things, for the consequences of which Austria declares Russia alone will be responsible.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that travellers who have just come from the Kingdom of Poland speak of numerous fresh detachments of insurgents, who are already provided with uniforms and are well armed. They state that the National Government is actively occupied with the formation of a Polish regular army for the commencement of 1864. According to another account, the operations, which have been relaxed for the sake of gathering in the harvest, will be vigorously resumed on the strength of the new resources acquired by the insurrection.

The *Spectator* gives some news first hand which probably conveys a fair idea of the situation:—

In Lithuania the insurrection is almost entirely suppressed, and in Volhynia it never had any chance. But it still maintains itself in Samogitia, in Kalisch, and in the palatinate of Lublin, and is at this moment stronger than ever in the latter district. The Russian official denials of defeats at Polichna, Tanow, and Chelm, are purely imaginative. The troops came back some days later, and imprisoned the proprietor, Paproski, for taking part in the affair of Polichna, though he had been in prison on the day it happened; and the fugitives from Chelm burned their own wounded alive in a barn, when they found they could not carry them off, and murdered the proprietor, Tentita, for refusing to give up his carriage to them. Official journals should remember Talleyrand's advice, "*Point de zèle*," and arrange their bulletins within possible limits. They have also extenuated their defeat at Zyrazyn, July 31, which they admit. Their detachment was 900 strong, and they lost 200 in killed and wounded, 100 prisoners, and two cannon. On the other hand, the amount of money captured has been exaggerated. It was not 3,000,000 francs, as the *Débat* was informed, but 200,000 roubles, or 800,000 francs, and out of this 60,000 roubles were looted by the men. The Russian prisoners were presented with a few florins and set at liberty; they plundered an inn on their way back. After this battle, Kruk, the Polish military governor of the palatinate, broke up his force into three divisions. One, under himself, went to the north-east of Lublin; one, under Cwick, crossed the Vistula near Opole for a few days; the third, under Rudski and Wagner, was last heard of near Krasnik. At present there are about 8,000 Poles in arms in the palatinate of Lublin. Their permanent organisation under General Kruk is—Colonel Wierzbicki (now recovered of a wound) and Major Wagner in the district of Krasnik; Colonel Cwick and Major Eminswitz in Zamosc; Colonel Rudski in Chelm; Colonel Grzymata and Majors Litynski and Löwenhardt in Lublin Proper; Colonel Krysinaki in Siedlce; and Colonel Tankowski and Major Zielinski in Lakow. About 8,000 more men, under leaders whom it would be imprudent to mention, are expected in the next fortnight; and it is said that 3,000 peasants have been enrolled quite recently. The Russians only hold the towns and make razzias into the country. It is possible to travel four days in the very seat of war without seeing a single Russian soldier. The custom-houses are barely occupied. The Russians are said to be losing heart, and the Cossacks are so demoralised that they often now ask for food and brandy as a favour instead of taking them by force. Unhappily, the Austrians are now all but openly taking part with the Russians. Galicia swarms with troops, and no proprietor can go twenty miles from home without a passport. Munitions and arms are rigorously searched for and confiscated. There have even been instances where persons who had got 100 yards beyond the frontier line have been fired at by the Austrian patrol, in open disregard of all international law. Cracow is under martial law in all but name. A man was shot down in the streets quite recently for not stopping when a soldier called to him. In Kalisch the insurgents were victorious in cavalry engagements at Dobra on the 21st, and at Gluchow on the 23rd.

The *Times* special correspondent, in a letter dated Lemberg, August 18, says:—

It is very difficult to know how the insurrection is really going on in the kingdom of Poland. As regards Galicia, expedition after expedition is sent forth, and always meets with the same fate. But if these expeditions do no other good, they at least have the effect of keeping an immense cordon of Russian troops constantly occupied, and they must be regarded as positive proof that the energy of the Poles and their determination to hold out until the last possible moment have in no way abated. Whatever Prince Gortschakoff's answer may be to the last new note, the Poles will not lay down their arms, and preparations are already being made for continuing the war against Russia throughout the winter. The Poles are probably no more on the point of expelling the Russians from Poland now than they were four or five months ago; but, whatever may be the exact position and prospects of the armed insurrection, it is certain that the power of the National Government has gone on constantly increasing from the beginning. Like most other Governments, it has its admirers and its detractors, but, unlike most other Governments, it is promptly and universally obeyed. I have heard a few complaints as to the forced loan from persons not anxious to subscribe to it. On the other hand, a proprietor living near Cracow is known to have put his name down for 100,000 Polish florins at the very earliest opportunity. The sum required from each proprietor is calculated on the amount of taxes payable by him to the National Government, which amount, by the way, in Galicia, is now equal to fifty per cent. on the taxation levied by the Austrians. The National Government now goes through its operations with great regularity, and, by way of making its organisation and mode of action as public as possible, has lately printed in its official journals a series of laws, with a list (not nominal, of course) of judges and officers comprising its tribunals.

These laws constitute tribunals through the country, appoint public prosecutors, authorise accused persons to defend themselves, and erect three supreme courts, with irremovable judges, who are to be self-elective. These courts have power to try all the higher officials, and even the members of the National Government—a regulation almost unknown in European politics, though found in the

American Constitution and the French fundamental law of 1848. The Government has also published a press law copied from that of France.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The hold of the National Government on the people becomes stronger, and the Russian authorities are day by day brought into increasing embarrassment by their inability to collect the taxes. The peasants are already beginning to regard the National Government in the light of a fixed institution."

The National Government has laid down the rule to admit no newly-appointed bishop into his diocese until he has obtained their sanction. The priests Popiel and Lubinski, recently appointed bishops by the Pope, have neglected to obtain this preliminary sanction. The Government has refused to accept their supplementary memorial, which prays the National Government to recognise them.

It is reported that the Grand Duke Constantine will not return to Warsaw. The Grand Duchess is said to be already preparing for departure.

General Mieroslawski is stated to have been persuaded to enter the service of the National Government as organiser of volunteer bands without the Polish frontier.

The National Government has issued a decree forbidding the exercise of the censorship in Warsaw. The chief censor, M. Sobieszczanski, has consequently already tendered his resignation.

The *Invalides Russes* gives reports of thirteen engagements which have lately taken place in Lithuania. The official *Dziennik Powszechny* of the 19th describes six important battles fought in the kingdom of Poland during the previous week. It is said that the main body of the insurgents, on the 30th, gained a considerable victory over the Russians at Janow. Seven insurgent corps are stated to have been engaged in this affair.

Officials with strong military escorts are to traverse the kingdom of Poland to collect the taxes, and sequestrate the estates of those who refuse payment.

Jablonski and Siprowicz were hanged at Wilna on the 19th inst. Cavalry engagements of Taczanowski's corps, favourable to the insurgents, took place on the 18th at Kutno, and on the 19th at Poddembica.

Five peasants have been hanged in the district of Mariapol, a number were arrested, and thirty conducted to Wilna to sign the address. It is said that General Mouravieff has had all the young men in Wilna with light hair arrested, and two of their number hanged, because the executors of the sentence of death passed by the National Government upon the Marshal of the Nobility, Domejko, also happened to be light-haired persons. The General is constantly upon the look-out for attempts being made upon his life. When he received the news of the attack on Domejko he is reported to have said to an officer of rank, "Everything is prepared. The moment I am murdered a black flag will be hoisted upon the Government palace, and I give you my sacred assurance that a few hours after not one stone will remain upon another in Wilna—not one single individual be left alive." Reuter's express publishes a list of 213 Polish landowners in Lithuania who, during the first fortnight in August, were sentenced in various ways. The majority were sent to Siberia, some as soldiers, while others were sentenced to various terms of hard labour. By such measures, it seems, Mouravieff has obtained that success in repressing the Lithuanian insurrection, which Russian sympathisers say is his best apology.

A Vienna paper announces a rising of the peasantry in the Ukraine, on the farther side of the Dnieper. The destruction by them of a Russian division is mentioned, and their subsequent defeat with much slaughter. The same authority adds that 20,000 peasantry have joined the insurgents in this quarter, and that their popes have lost all influence over them.

The system of secret assassination in Warsaw, instituted by the National Committee, has received another illustration. A Warsaw commissioner of police rendered himself conspicuous by his attempts to discover the "National Government," and that invisible but powerful body decreed his death. He was stabbed in several places whilst seated in a public café, and it is said he will die from the wounds. His assailant escaped.

RUSSIA.

A CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA AND POLAND.

La France, in an article on the Polish question, says:—"If Russia, by granting concessions to Poland, gave satisfaction to the Poles and the guarantees demanded by the Powers, France would only have cause for congratulation." The same journal states that it has information from Moscow relative to the scheme of a constitution, according to which the Russian Government would become constitutional. There would be a senate of 300 members, and an elective chamber of 450. Independently of the central representation, the provinces would receive special constitutions. The Kingdom of Poland would have a Diet, and a completely self-governing internal organisation. Poland would besides send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives at St. Petersburg. Diets would also be granted to Finland and the other large provinces of the empire. The Court party is opposed to the project, but it is probable that the Emperor, who is animated by liberal intentions, will not allow himself to be influenced by this opposition." The *Patrie* confirms these reports.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at St. Petersburg, despite the alleged threats of the National Government, who were said to have ordered

him to remain at Warsaw, under penalty of death. According to a telegram from that city, he has attended a Council of Ministers held at Tzaras-Selo, under the presidency of the Emperor, at which the question of replying to the notes of the three Powers was discussed. The Grand Duke has been received in the most friendly manner by the Emperor since his return from Warsaw.

An Imperial ukase has been issued, ordering the incorporation of forty-eight regiments of the reserve with the active army.

Twenty thousand Russians from the Caucasus have arrived in Odessa. Part of their number will go to Nicolaieff, the remainder to Kiew.

One hundred and fifty Jews have been turned out of Riga by the Russian authorities, and all their property confiscated. The Riga correspondent of the *Magdeburg Gazette* writes as follows:—

Considerable bands are now again assembling in the forests along the Prussian-Polish frontier, in the Governments of Grodno, Minsk, Wilna, and Kowno, finally in Courland, where the insurgents smuggled in by way of the rivers and bays, assemble in the forests, and make daily small inroads into the Doblin circle, on the extreme western limits of the land. That the Russian Government is well informed of the condition of the insurrection is evident from this fact, that all the officers of the regular cavalry have received orders to join their regiments, still more from the increase of their Baltic squadron by the corvettes from the Chinese seas, and from the general dismissal now going on of all the high officials in the rebellious portions of the country, and the substitution of Mouravieff's creatures in their places.

From our own experience we can corroborate what has been published concerning the hatred of the Poles which now runs riot everywhere throughout Russia. The nobility here go hand-in-hand with the peasants, and pay sixty silver roubles for every one who is convicted of contemplating joining the insurgents, or who is found with them. Unprecedented are the offerings which are made. In the circle of Juchno the Russian nobility have recently declared that they regard all expenditure for purposes of pleasure, for foreign travel, for purchases of foreign articles of luxury, as insulting to public opinion, and therefore to be avoided; while the Polish nobility support their cause with equal spirit, and burden their estates with mortgages, in order to contribute new resources to the insurrection.

A further proof of the probable continuance of the insurrection is that the Russians are already establishing themselves for the winter in their present positions. The higher officers speak of their stay in Poland as likely to be a long one, while the insurgents on their side are erecting winter barracks in the forests, and providing themselves with ammunition and forage, which they bury in secret places.

The tilling of the fields has not at all suffered in Poland, notwithstanding all the adverse prophecies in the spring of the year. The harvest commenced last week in all Poland, and the amount is everywhere satisfactory.

FRANCE.

On Saturday the Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers.

It is stated that Count Goltz had several interviews with his master the King of Prussia at Baden, relative to the attitude of Prussia in the Polish and German questions and the policy which should be adopted towards France and Austria. Since his return to Paris Count Goltz has had frequent audiences of the Emperor upon foreign affairs.

The *Patrie* states that the last steamer brought a protest from the Washington Cabinet relative to late political events in Mexico. The Government of the North bases its protest upon the Monroe doctrine, and would consider the establishment of an empire in Mexico by French influence as a menace to American independence and an encouragement given to the South. *La France* denies that there has been any formal protest. The *Constitutionnel* of Monday publishes an article signed by M. de Limayrac, pointing out the injustice of the American pretensions with regard to the form of government in Mexico.

The *Constitutionnel* denies in the most absolute manner that the Cabinet of Washington have protested against the re-establishment of monarchical institutions in Mexico.

A decree has been issued for striking a medal commemorative of the Mexican expedition, to be distributed to all who have taken part in the campaign.

La France learns that a council of the Imperial family at Vienna has decided that the Archduke Maximilian, in accepting the crown of Mexico, will renounce all political rights as a scion of the house of Austria. The *Nation* states that the Archduke Maximilian has informed the Court of the Tuilleries that in respect to the Mexican throne he will take his own counsel, without heeding the obstacles raised by the Court of Vienna.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

On Saturday the special debate on the several articles of the Austrian project of reform was brought to a close. It was resolved that the Directory of the Confederation shall consist of six voices—Austria, one; Prussia, one; Bavaria, one; Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, with some of the more important princely States, two; smaller States, one. Some further reservations were made on Saturday.

A Frankfort letter in the *Times*, dated Aug. 26, says that the self-imposed task of the Sovereigns is very nearly completed. The question relative to the formation of the Directory of the Bund is settled:—

Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, are to have one representative each. Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, are to be alternately represented in the Directory. The

Grand Dukes are to elect a representative, and the other Princes and four Free Cities are to enjoy a similar privilege.

In the course of further details he states that the Emperor of Austria refused to relinquish his constitutional right to the Presidency.

The members of the Congress are less reserved now than they were a few days ago, and I am, therefore, able to give you some account of the way in which matters are managed at the sittings. The Emperor acts as President, and he is said to exhibit great tact in the discharge of the duties. Every now and then his Majesty is obliged to call the one or the other of the speakers to order; but whenever he interferes he does so in such a good-humoured and conciliatory manner that no one can take offence. At first some of the Sovereigns appeared to be nervous and uncomfortable, but they soon got accustomed to the thing, "and they are now as cool and self-possessed as if they had been accustomed to public speaking from their earliest youth." The King of Hanover, who is the most reactionary of the German Potentates, is impetuous, and very talkative withal, but he readily obeys a call to order. The various questions are regularly put to the vote, and there is sometimes but a small majority in favour of the one or the other proposition. Several of the proposals made by the Emperor of Austria have been greatly modified, "but never has his Majesty displayed a feeling of soreness or of anger."

Passing to other matters, the correspondent states that the American Consul continues to display the flags of the United States and Mexico on one staff, the stars and stripes uppermost. He indicates danger of a collision between Germany and Denmark on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

As to the subjects discussed up to Saturday, the *Times* correspondent informs us that on the previous day two or three matters of importance were disposed of in a way most distasteful to the German nation. The same writer confirms by the report of other incidents the account he has already given of the strong feeling of the Princes in favour of maintaining intact their sovereign rights. On the previous evening (Friday last) there had been a sort of private conference of "opposition" Sovereigns in the apartments of the King of Hanover.

Among them were the Elector of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the two Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, and the Duke of Nassau. The question of the Directory was discussed, but I know not with what result. The above-mentioned M. von Ragenbach replied at length to Count Reehberg's memorial of the 21st inst., and he is reported to have said that the German Princes are unable *definitively* to accept the project of reform, "as they will have to submit it to the Chambers of their respective States." The theory, though perfectly correct, could hardly have been agreeable to the majority of the German potentates, but they expressed approval of it, and, as is said, with a tolerably good grace.

Writing on the 27th, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

I am informed on good authority that at a meeting of the more liberal Princes at the Emperor's residence yesterday evening, it was resolved that the new combination, as long as Prussia refused assent, should take up the same position with regard to the hitherto existing Diet as the Zollverein had done, and that all matters of trade, of customs, of administration, and especially the whole organisation of the high Federal court of justice, should be referred at once to special committees, formed of competent rather than official persons. It has been further agreed that it should be optional for the various States to elect the delegates to be sent to Frankfurt by and out of the members of their Chambers, or by direct election of the people. At the close of the proceedings the Emperor will issue a proclamation to the German nation on the merits of his proposals, and at the same time appeal therein to Prussia and to her patriotic feelings, stating distinctly that the position she is entitled to by her superior power has been duly reserved to her.

The *Europe* states that the unexpected arrival at Frankfort of Prince Oscar of Sweden has naturally produced a sensation. The Prince has had an audience of the Emperor of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has gone to visit Queen Victoria at Rosenau.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* of the 25th ult. contradicts, with much vehemence, the rumour spread by a Vienna journal as to the alleged desire of Prussia to retire from the Germanic Confederation. "The idea has not occurred to any one," says that journal, "to make such a threat. Let it be borne in mind that Prussia is now maintaining herself firmly on the ground of the federal right. She will willingly assist in reforms, but she will never allow the foreigner to dictate them to her."

According to a letter from Berlin, the French Government has issued instructions to its representatives in Germany to maintain the strictest reserve with regard to everything which concerns the internal affairs of Germany.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prussian Government will not dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but will simply close the sittings after the discussions on the budget. The next session is the last of the legislative period, and according to the law the new elections must take place during the autumn of 1864. The Prince Royal of Prussia has refused the honorary presidency of the International Statistical Congress. The King will open the congress in person.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A Vienna paper states that there is every reason to believe that the Federal execution with which the Germanic Diet has menaced Denmark, and the occupation of the duchy of Holstein, will take place. Sufficient forces, says the *Botschafter*, will be placed in the field to put these measures into execution.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt, on the 27th, the declaration of the Danish Government with reference to Schleswig, which had been received, was referred to the committees. In this document Denmark states that, though not in a position to withdraw the proclamation of the 30th of March, she is ready to take into consideration the proposals of the German Confederation, and to carry out in the non-Germanic provinces those resolutions of the Federal Diet compatible with the sovereign and legislative power of the King. Denmark, in conclusion, states that, having recognised the political autonomy of the Duchies, and declared herself ready to enter into negotiations concerning the realisation thereof, she would be compelled to regard a Federal execution as falling under the provisions of international law.

It is asserted that Sweden has given notice to several of the Powers that she will side with Denmark in the event of hostilities breaking out between that Power and Germany.

ITALY.

It is believed in Turin that the French Minister of Justice has reported in favour of the extradition of the five Italian brigands who were taken recently on board the French steamer at Genoa. The delay of the French Government in coming to any determination upon this subject was beginning to be the theme of unfavourable comment throughout Italy.

Several small bands of brigands, coming from the States of the Church, have entered the Neapolitan provinces through the Terra di Lavoro.

SPAIN.

The Ministry have sent a courier to General Dulce conveying their approval of his acts tending to the suppression of the slave-trade. Senor Olozaga is expected at Madrid. The Progressist party have held preparatory electoral meetings at Barcelona and Valencia, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the Madrid committee. Divergence of opinion still prevails relative to the policy of abstaining from voting.

A telegram of the 31st says:—"A letter from Marshal Espartero has been published recommending the electors to abstain from voting. General Prim had a long conference with the Queen yesterday at La Granja, after which he returned to Madrid and had an interview with Senor Olozaga. The leading members of the Progressista party will meet this week at Madrid. Should they decide upon abstaining from voting they will publish their motives for this course. The Ministry persists in excluding non-electors from the preparatory electoral meetings."

GREECE.

News from Athens says that four Greek Ministers of the Moderate party have sent in their resignation. The English Ambassador has required of the Greek Government the punishment of the guilty parties in the riots at the Piræus. M. Kalerges has been appointed to accompany the King upon his journey to Athens.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 13th. The Governor-General directed the special attention of the Legislature to the Militia law, which required extensive amendment to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies, and also for a pledge for the necessary expenses for the current year. He recommended the establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee has addressed a letter to the *Montreal Gazette*, stating that the Federal Government has erected a new fort at Rouse's Point, forty-five miles from Montreal, with magazines capable of containing supplies for 100,000 men, also barrack accommodation for a permanent garrison of 5,000 men. The plan contemplated at Washington for an invasion of Canada is to march 100,000 men up the district of Montreal, to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada, to abstain from meddling in local affairs, but to force the separation of the upper and lower provinces by the mere force of the army of occupation interposing its military barrier to their intercourse. What would follow such a separation has not escaped the calculation of the Federal Government. Mr. McGee urges the appointment of a Crown Prince for Canada, adopting other means for her closer connection with England, otherwise in the day of need England will only give nominal assistance.

Owing to the demise of the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Mulgrave, at present Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, will return to England in September.

The harvest prospects all over the Lower British colonies, Canada, and the great Western States of the Union, were never better. In the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, &c., the country would seem to be "producing by handfuls."

MEXICO.

The French papers publish news from Mexico to the 18th inst., from which we learn that Marshal Forey has despatched a *corps d'armée* to San Luis Potosi, the present seat of the Juarez Government, and which is said to be occupied by 12,000 men. The people still give in their adhesion to the empire, but most singularly they express a preference for a French Prince over an Austrian one.

The French and Mexican papers in that country urge the recognition of the Southern Confederacy,

saying that France will recognise the Confederacy. The Government organ says:—"The Northern States favour Juarez, the Confederacy is in favour of a Mexican monarchy, and everything looks to an immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico."

The foreign Ministers at Mexico have refused an offer of Juarez to remove to San Luis Potosi.

According to *La France*, an aide-de-camp of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was to embark this day at Southampton, charged with a mission to Mexico.

The same paper alleges that President Davis has sent an extraordinary mission to the Provisional Government of Mexico, with proposals of recognition.

MADAGASCAR.

The French papers publish the following telegram:—"Réunion, Aug. 7.—MM. Dupré and Lambert left Madagascar on the 30th July. Anarchy is reported to prevail at Tananariva. The Sakalaves affirm Radama to be still living, and refuse to recognise the authority of the Queen."

The following extract from a letter from the Rev. Wm. Ellis, dated June 6th, is published in the London Missionary Society's *Magazine* for September, and will be read with much interest:—

Our congregations now assume their former appearance in respect to numbers, while considerable additions have been made to the churches during the church-meetings of the past week. If the nobles and the best friends of the country are true to themselves, and the compact between the sovereigns and nobles be maintained, I cannot but think there is a better prospect for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of Madagascar than there has ever been before. There are naturally difficulties enough to tax the wisdom and energy of any government, and there are probably numbers who do not regard the change with favour; but the best and most intelligent and influential part of the community are satisfied and hopeful, especially as they wish to maintain the existing friendly relations with foreign Powers. Among the Christians there is an appearance of greater earnestness to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the indifferent or heathen portions of their countrymen, with a greater degree of circumspection in all their public conduct, as at present the Government is much more vigilant than at any time since the close of the late Queen's reign.

Our congregations in the temporary churches in the east and at the south are gradually increasing, and their influence for good is already apparent in the adjacent villages. Indeed, we have very much to encourage us.

My health is remarkably good. I am surprised at the amount of work I get through, although my head has been a little affected since the events connected with the change in the Government. The mornings and evenings are sufficiently cool; and I go about a great deal more than I was formerly able to do.

Don't give yourself any trouble about Jouan's calumnies. They have done me good and no harm, either here or at Mauritius, and they have done the priests' party great injury. My time for more complete vindication will not fail to come.

We (the missionaries) are all at peace and harmonious among ourselves here. Our work is prospering. Additions are made to our churches every month. The people in general are becoming settled; things are resuming their ordinary course. I enjoy the entire confidence of all the members of the Government, and every assistance and encouragement they can give; and in a day or two I am to see the Queen, and to state our circumstances and proceedings in reference to churches, schools, books, &c., and the extension of the Gospel.

The Rev. Robert Toy, one of the London Society's missionaries, thus describes the habits of the late King during the latter part of his career:—

I believe it is no exaggeration to say that more than half his days were wholly given up to pleasures often of the lowest and most loathsome description. The things continually carried on in his presence would bring everlasting disgrace upon any man who dared to encourage them in any civilised land. It is true that he regularly attended Divine service conducted in the same place every Sunday afternoon, and always appeared to pay considerable attention; but at its close he not unfrequently set his followers into roars of laughter by mimicking the mannerisms of the preacher. To Mr. Ellis, personally, he always appeared to show great deference, and took care that nothing extraordinarily unseemly should take place during his visits; yet it is difficult to acquit him of all knowledge of the intention on the part of several of his favourites to murder our brother; and all subsequent information tends to confirm the presumption that he was conscious of the attack which was to have been made upon the whole body of Christians while assembled for worship, and which, had it not been for the decision and activity of the Prime Minister and his friends, would have been carried into effect on the very day on which he himself was besieged in his palace. It is, perhaps, scarcely possible fully to account for this extraordinary change in the King's disposition towards Christianity; but his whole character was a problem which it is vain to attempt to understand, and his short reign was one series of contradictions which it were useless to endeavour to harmonise. The most generous view to be taken is, that he was of an unsound state of mind. As a prince, and during the persecuting reign of his mother, his humanity and general good nature overshadowed all his vices, and made him the favourite of the people. As a king, his vices totally eclipsed all his better nature, and speedily brought him into universal contempt.

INDIA.

A letter from the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, dated July 23, states:—

Official opinion in Calcutta is unanimous as to the identity of the man captured in Ajmere with the fiend Nana Dhoondo Punt. Except that the prisoner's hair is white, that he has lost two front teeth, and that his cheeks are not full—all the natural results of six years' hardship—he agrees in every respect with the "hue and cry" description given by Government when a sum of

10,000, was set upon his head. The negative evidence is of the strangest kind. The prisoner knows English, and is a man who has been delicately nurtured. If he is indeed the Nana, now that the Cawnpore well is for ever sacred, Wheeler's entrenchments, or the Sutta Choura Massacre Ghaut, will see his end on the gallows, and history will be satisfied.

As yet all is quiet in Afghanistan. The new Ameer, Sher Ali Khan, is as notoriously hostile to the English alliance as his brother by a different mother, and rival, Mahomed Azim Khan, is in favour of it.

JAPAN.

By the latest advices from Yokohama we learn that the indemnity claimed by England was being paid at the departure of the mail, on the 27th June. Colonel Neale and Admiral Kuper had, however, been compelled once more to employ threats, in order to obtain the sum claimed. The payment was accompanied by the absurd demand (apparently to keep up appearances at Miako) that all foreign consuls should leave, it being the order of the Mikado that all foreigners should quit the country.

According to accounts from the French Admiral, the whole of the indemnity on account of the assassination of Mr. Richardson had been paid, and diplomatic relations between the English representative and the Japanese authorities had been renewed. The position of affairs was still, however, very unsettled, and it had been arranged that the defence of the town of Yokohama and its environs should be entrusted to Admiral Jaurès. He was to place his troops, if he thought fit, upon the hills which surround the place, in order to exercise whatever surveillance circumstances might render necessary. "The forces at the disposal of the French admiral," says the *Moniteur*, "together with those commanded by Admiral Kuper, ensure the security of the foreign residents."

The following important telegram has been received *via* Suez:—

JAPAN, July 4.—There is reported to be a growing affinity between the Tycoon's Government and foreigners. The Tycoon has chartered British steamers to convey troops.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The vine disease in Portugal has already committed great ravages.

The Congregation of the Index at Rome has condemned the "Vie de Jésus" of M. Rénan.

CONFLAGRATION AT MONASTIR.—A conflagration had taken place at Monastir, in Turkey, destroying the bazaar and 3,000 houses.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A telegram from Alexandria through Paris says that the Viceroy of Egypt has provided ninety labourers to work at the Suez Canal—in spite of the despatch of the Sublime Porte, condemning the canal scheme.

Lord Clarendon left Frankfurt on Friday evening, after having had several interviews with the Emperor Francis Joseph, and conferred with the different statesmen of Germany assembled in that city. It is stated that he is writing a memoir on the German question.

RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.—The Ottoman empire as yet possesses but three railways—from Smyrna to Aidin, from Kustendjie to Tchernavod, and from Alexandria to Suez. According to the *Journal de Constantinople*, there is an intention to establish a line from Suediah to Aleppo, from Aleppo to Bagdad, and from Bagdad to Bassorah.

DISPUTED LEGACY TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—A curious case was heard last week in Paris. It was a question of a disputed legacy, the legatee being no less a person than Queen Victoria, to whom a lady of English birth, residing in France, had bequeathed a sum of 100,000 francs for the benefit of the poor of London. Some of the other legatees endeavoured to interpose a technical obstacle, but judgment was given by the Tribunal of the Seine in favour of her Majesty.

RELIGIOUS FUROR.—Last year a very extraordinary scene presented itself at the church of Montmartre, on the day when the young females of the parish take their first communion. Upwards of fifty of the young communicants were suddenly seized with convulsions, and some of them with epilepsy. This year the same circumstance has occurred upon a smaller scale. About a dozen of the communicants have been similarly attacked. Those that were taken to the hospital have been cured almost without medicine. It appears to be rather a religious fanaticism than any real malady. The singularity is the periodicity of these convulsions, and the rapidity with which morbid sympathy is conveyed amongst so many individuals.

THE FLORIDA AT BREST.—The Confederate steam corvette Florida has arrived at Brest. She has a crew of 128 men, and had on board when she reached Brest twenty-four other persons, twenty-three of whom composed the crew of a large Federal vessel which the Florida captured and burnt not far from the English coast. Those men were landed at Brest and left to themselves in the public street. The American consul, on being informed of the fact, took measures to secure them board and lodging until their future fate is decided on. The other man is an English pilot, who was on board the captured vessel. The Florida, which has received free pratique, has met with some damage to her engine, and is short of coal.—*Galignani*.

GARIBALDI.—A Turin letter of the 25th inst. contains the following:—"Garibaldi, after a year of suffering, is now entirely cured. The wound is cicatrised; and the foot, the articulation of which was thought to have been lost, has recovered its elasticity. The general was able to walk, a few days

back, about twenty steps without either crutches or stick. Doctor Albanese, who alone has attended Garibaldi during the last seven months, has left Caprera, his patient no longer requiring his services." A letter of the 25th from Turin says that he seems disposed to exercise greater prudence and reserve than was his wont; and that he refused his support to an armed movement in Venetia, for which the party of action was quite lately agitating, and which, it need hardly be said, could only have ended in disaster to the insurgents. The letter says that he refused to have anything to do with it, and that this was a principal cause of the abandonment of the project.

THE DANGERS OF ALPINE CLIMBING.—A letter from Viège, in the canton of Valais (Switzerland), states that as two English gentlemen (whose names are not given) were last week crossing a dangerous pass of the Simplon by the glaciers of the Fletschhorn, accompanied by two guides, one of the latter fell into a deep crevice. The gentlemen immediately sent the other guide to Saas, a distance of about three leagues, to fetch ropes for the purpose of extricating the poor fellow, who recovered sufficiently from the effect of his fall to speak to the Englishmen several times during the other guide's absence. Owing to the depth of the crevice and the darkness of the night, nine hours elapsed before the man was drawn to the surface, and he expired from exhaustion a few minutes afterwards. — *Galignani's Messenger*.

A LION AT LARGE.—Some of the Madrid journals publish the following strange account:—"The town of Pampeluna was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion belonging to a travelling menagerie escaped from its cage and rushed through the streets, attacking every one that it met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal, and about a dozen received injuries. The number of victims would have been more considerable if the lion had not perceived a butcher's shop, into which he sprang, enticed by the meat displayed at the door. The butcher had the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion being informed of the detention of the animal fetched one of his cages and applied it to the shop door. The lion being satiated rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage as in a trap."

A DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.—The report on brigandage presented to the Italian Parliament contains the examination of a brigand named Pasquale Forgione, who was tried and executed at Gesualdo, in the province of Avelino, in February last. On his being asked why he had committed the atrocities laid to his charge, he replied that he was fighting for the Faith—for the Catholic religion—and that he was blessed by the Pope, as he might have proved had he not lost a printed paper, which had come from Rome, and in which it was said that the real brigands were the Piedmontese, who had deprived Francis II. of his kingdom; and that they were excommunicated, and the brigands, on the contrary, were blessed. This paper, he added, was a patent issued in the name of Francis II., and signed by a general whose name he could not recollect; but there was a seal appended to it by white ribbon. Had he not lost that paper, he could never, he said, have been arrested. Knowing he was to die, he declared himself ready to confirm all he had said to the confessor appointed to prepare him for death.

EXTRAORDINARY FUNERAL.—A New Orleans letter gives an account of "one of the most extraordinary exhibitions brought forth by this rebellion"—the funeral of Captain Andre Cailloux, a Mulatto captain of a company of the Louisiana National Guards (coloured). The officiating priest, Father Le Maître, of the church of "St. Rose of Lima," who has paid not the least attention to the excommunication and denunciations issued against him by the Archbishop of his diocese, performed the Catholic service for the dead. Immense crowds of coloured people lined the streets. The most remarkable and characteristic circumstance was the huge list of coloured societies forming part of the procession, and stretching over more than a mile. It included Friends of Order, Society of Economy and Mutual Assistance, United Brethren, Arts and Mechanics Association, Free Friends, Good Shepherd Conclave No. 2, Artisan's Brotherhood, Good Shepherd Conclave No. 1, Union Sons Relief, Perseverance Society, Ladies of Bon Secours, La Fleur de Marie, Saint Rose of Lima, the Children of Mary Society, St. Angela Society, the Immaculate Conception Society, the Sacred Union Society, the Children of Jesus, St. Veronica Society, St. Alphonsus Society, St. Joachim Society, Star of the Cross, St. Theresa Society, St. Eulalia Society, St. Magdalen Society, God Protects Us Society, United Sisterhood, Angel Gabriel Society, St. Louis Roi Society, St. Benoit Society, Benevolence Society, Well-beloved Sisters Society, St. Peter's Society, St. Michael Archangel Society, St. Louis de Gonzague Society, St. Ann Society, and the Children of Moses.

THE ZAMBESI MISSION.—The Penguin arrived in Simon's Bay on Thursday, July 2, bringing intelligence from Quillimane and the mouth of the Zambesi to the 18th May. The *Orestes*, with Bishop Tozer and his companions on board, had arrived off the Kongone mouth of the river some days previously, and after a considerable delay, in consequence of the state of the bar, the mission party and the whole of their goods were landed in safety. The Bishop's health, it is said, had considerably improved during the voyage. All his companions continued well. The bishop's first episcopal act was performed on board the *Orestes*, nearly seventy of the ship's company having been confirmed by him. At Quill-

mane he received the sad intelligence, which has been already published in Cape Town, relative to the death of Mr. Soudamore and the devastated condition of the country. It was reported also that Dr. Dickenson had likewise fallen a victim to the fatal fever, but it is not altogether certain that this intelligence is correct. The date of the last news received in Quillimane seems to be the same as that of the letters received in Cape Town by the Gorgon last month. At that time Dr. Dickenson's health had somewhat improved. No later news had been received from Dr. Livingstone. His party, like that of the missionaries, had been very short of provisions, and he had announced his intention to send down the Pioneer for a supply. The little vessel had not arrived, and it was believed in Quillimane that, owing to the state of the river, she would be unable to accomplish the voyage. The river continued very shallow. Bishop Tozer's first task on landing was to make arrangements for forwarding the much-needed supplies of animal food, &c., in canoes to the mission station. He intended to proceed thither as speedily as possible, in order to take counsel with Mr. Proctor and his companions, as well as with Dr. Livingstone, as to their future plans. In crossing one of the bars a boat containing Captain Garaher and Dr. Stone was upset. Fortunately all could swim, and no lives were lost. — *Cape Town Argus*.

THE KIDNAPPING OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.—The Rev. Dr. George Turner, the distinguished missionary, writing from Melbourne, on June 22, to Mr. William Logan, Glasgow, says:—"We find the public mind stirred just now by that new slave-trade which has commenced on the Pacific. Ere this reaches you, you will no doubt see something in the public papers about it. I hope as I go along in the John Williams to ascertain reliable information. We have enough, however, to convince us that there are some thirty of these vessels out in the Pacific kidnapping the natives whenever they can get hold of them, and carrying them off to work as slaves in the mines of Peru. We hear of as many as from 1,000 to 1,500 who have been taken away; and it is reported that of these seventy-five died amid the horrors of the middle passage. Meetings are being held in these colonies, and I am sure that there are tens of thousands of you ready to rise and join in imploring the British Government to put a stop to the diabolical traffic, and to demand also that the Peruvian Government give up those of the poor people who survive, that they may be taken back to the islands from which they have been stolen. If this is not done, you may expect to hear of the ruin of mission-stations, the massacre of missionaries, and the slaughter of traders and shipwrecked mariners. At one of our stations in the Topelau group, all the male population, except six, have been taken away. At another, forty were picked out from a party who were at the mission village, and driven to the boats at the point of the sword and bayonet; and from Samgi Island, one of the most lovely of our mission settlements, 160 have been taken away." The *Echo de l'Ardèche* publishes the following letter from the Abbé Gavet, missionary to the islands of Samoa, on the subject of American piracy in the Pacific:—"March 21, 1863.—We have in our neighbourhood twenty American pirate ships, the crews of which hunt the natives of our islands to make slaves of them, and then sell them for employment in the American armies. They have not succeeded in duping our Christians in Samoa, but they have completely stripped the islands of Nukumano, Takaofu, and others of all their male inhabitants. The inhabitants of the island of Nukumano had been converted, and we were on the point of embarking to baptize the poor people when we heard of their forced emigration. Our ships of war at Tahiti have already captured two of these pirate steamers."

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

There are in Brazil more than three millions of slaves in a total population of seven millions and a-half. The white population is only twelve-hundred thousand. The remainder of the free population is of mixed blood—European and negro, or European and Indian. The slave population has more than doubled since the beginning of the century, notwithstanding the total suppression of the slave-trade since 1850, and its partial suppression since 1830. To England belongs the honour of having induced and compelled Brazil to this act of justice and humanity. The treaty concluded between the two Powers in 1830 bound the Brazilian Government to exclude all slave ships from its harbours, and to yield to English cruisers the right of search. But the undertaking was so imperfectly fulfilled that in 1840 the annual importation of slaves into Brazil was estimated at the frightful amount of seventy-eight thousand. To compel the observance of the treaty Lord Aberdeen carried an act authorising our prize courts to condemn captured Brazilian slavers as pirates. The stringent exercise of these powers effectually suppressed the atrocious traffic. For the last fifteen years there have been no importations of kidnapped negroes into the dominions of the Emperor of Brazil. Yet the slave population has increased, and that notwithstanding the repeated ravages of cholera. The rate of mortality among the negroes has diminished. The average term of life of a Brazilian slave is now computed at thirty-five years, and his term of useful labour has been increased from fifteen years to twenty. The slaveowner has learned to look upon his human chattel as an object of considerable care as well as money value. Forbidden to increase the stock, he preserves it. The slave ship no longer casting upon his shores

cargoes of fettered and branded human beings ready for sale in the open market, every child born in his negro hut is reared with the consideration an English cattle-breeder might bestow on calves or lambs. But an internal slave-trade still exists. Its currents run chiefly from the North to the South. Nearly forty-thousand slaves are reported by Mr. Christie to have been sold from the Northern provinces to Rio within the last eleven years. In most of the Northern provinces an export duty of from ten to twenty pounds per head is levied upon these droves of human cattle. To avoid payment of the duty many are taken to the capital as personal servants, and are there sold to defray the expense of their master's trip. They are thus made to serve as a sort of living currency, like the horse on which the hero of old English fiction rode to town from his father's house, not to return till he had made a fortune. It is too plain, therefore, that the Brazilian slaveowner's care of his human property is without much admixture of human tenderness. Families are separated as ruthlessly as in the States that call themselves the Confederacy. The wife and mother is commonly left on the plantation where she was born, and where she brought fresh children—her husband and sons sent or taken to the capital. Children of the age of ten or twelve may be bought in the slave-market of Rio de Janeiro. So that the first stage on the road to emancipation—that which attaches the bondsman to the soil, and converts the slave into the serf—has yet to be accomplished by Brazil.

There is, however, a very considerable anti-slavery sentiment in Brazil—considerable enough to find expression in an annual legislative debate. Senhor Silveira de Motte, an influential senator, has for three years successively proposed a measure for the amelioration of a system which alarms as well as shocks. He proposes to abolish the public sale of slaves by auction—to prevent the separation by sale of the husband from the wife, and of young children from their parents—to promote the manumission of slaves by self-purchase—and to encourage the employment of slaves in agriculture rather than in domestic service. That these ameliorations are resisted by the Government, and but feebly supported in the Legislature, is not to the special discredit of Brazil. We know well how such proposals would be received in the Confederate Congress, or in the Legislature of any one of the disloyal Southern States. We know, too, how long it was after our British Parliament declared the slave-trade felony before it could be induced to interfere with the condition of the slaves in our colonies. It may also be true that the feeling of alarm, or rather of apprehension, of which we have spoken operates against measures of amelioration. The proportion of the white population to the slaves and the coloured freemen cannot fail to strike an intelligent Brazilian with dismay. The only safeguard against social convulsion consists in the mutual distrust of the negro and mulatto. But that is a barrier which may give way under an impulse born of a common exigency or interest—and the supremacy of the white man would then be swept away in a flood of anarchy. It may be plausibly reasoned that the ameliorative regulations proposed would tend rather to precipitate than to avert such a catastrophe—and that it is better to wait until emancipation can be made general and safe. Mr. Christie, though always extremely unfriendly to the Brazilian Government and people, suggests the explanation. He says:—"The general unwillingness to touch the question of slavery is a fear—which, though it must be regretted, may be understood—as to the supply of labour and interference with property." The correspondence published by the American Government puts the case in a much more favourable light. As we showed some time since, the Brazilian Government expressed its willingness to facilitate the abolition of slavery both in its own dominions and the United States, by receiving from the latter a large number of free negroes, under the most secure guarantees, not only of their freedom, but also of their maintenance in industrial independence. The state of feeling represented by such an offer is surely very different from that exaltation of slavery, as a perfect and permanent institution, to which we have been accustomed by the divines and orators of the Confederacy. And they who think to recommend the violent dealings of our Government with Brazil to the anti-slavery sentiment of the English public must show that the rupture of our relations with that country is likely to strengthen the arguments of abolitionists and ameliorators.

THE CROPS OF 1863.

Mr. H. J. Turner, land-agent, of Richmond, Yorkshire, thus records in the *Times* the result of his observations:—

In bulk the wheat crop is everywhere beyond an average; and while I write I have beside me samples of wheat which I have obtained in all the best wheat-producing districts, and although they differ as to variety, they are all alike in one point,—they are all exceedingly good.

I got capital samples in Warwickshire, Cambridgeshire, Kent, Essex, and Norfolk, but I think the most beautiful of all was given to me in Berkshire; it was white wheat, and weighed 65lb. per bushel.

I had repeated instances related to me of the yield in various places, but I abstain from giving what, after all, could only be deemed isolated results, and rather advert to the fact that on repeated and close observation in various and widely-distant localities, I have invariably found the ears large and regularly filled, and the grains of good size, plump, and thin in the skin.

Taking into consideration the greatness of the crop, the perfect character of the grain, and the absence of injury from the elements, I think there can be no doubt

but that wheat over England is considerably above an average crop, and probably the heaviest in flour we have ever produced.

Barley.—This grain on real barley-land is an exceedingly heavy crop, and over the kingdom I consider it a full average one. I have many superior samples, but I think the very best is one I got in Norfolk. Owing to the extreme dryness of the weather in the early harvest barley is lighter in colour than many persons like.

Oats vary a good deal. On the inferior lands in Kent, Surrey, Yorkshire, and Durham, where oats are extensively sown, the crop is a poor one; but in the deep soils of Cambridge and other favourable places the crop is great, and I think the whole crop must be deemed an average one.

Beans.—In some few places the stalks are not well podded, but generally the crop is a good one. In Essex I saw on one farm forty acres of the variety called *mazagan*, which I believe would give nearly, if not quite, 2,000 bushels of beans. This sort is new to me; it is a large flat bean. The crop referred to was sown in February and reaped in July.

Peas are a full average crop, and secured in excellent condition.

Turnips.—In the south they sow later than we do in the north, alleging that the turnips are more liable to run to seed and mildew, if sown earlier. There are occasional fields with good crops to be seen in Kent, Berkshire, and Warwickshire; more in Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire; but the general crop of the southern counties, especially of Swedes, is much inferior to the splendid crops now growing in the northern counties.

Mangold is a fair crop, but this root is less cultivated than it deserves to be. In Essex I saw some mangolds of last year's growth now being given to cattle. They had been laid in heaps, and covered with soil and straw through winter; in the spring they were turned over, the bad taken out, and the sound ones again covered up, and although a few had rotted, they on the whole had kept very well and seemed juicy and full of nutriment. They were of the red sort.

Potatoes.—A few diseased potatoes are to be found among the early garden sorts, but in the general field crop they look most promising, and scarcely a defective root can be seen.

Pastures.—The dry summer, which has been so favourable to the wheat crop, has proved most destructive to pastures. With the exception of a few favoured spots in Kent and Yorkshire the pastures all over the country are both bare and brown; and it will require long and soaking rains to make the grass spring on those parched-up fields.

Meadows have only yielded a moderate crop of hay, but it has been secured in unusually fine condition. There is no after-grass to be seen anywhere.

South of Yorkshire and Lancashire the general wheat crop has been carried; but in the same district there are many oat and barley fields yet to be cleared. Passing into Lancashire and Yorkshire, and proceeding northwards, the harvest is obviously later—much grain cut, but very little has been carried.

The weather—which to the southern farmer is now little cared for—to his less fortunate brother agriculturist in the north is at present a matter of deep anxiety. We have had a good deal of rain here during the last forty-eight hours; but it is now fair, with a rising barometer, and I hope we shall again have fine weather for getting in the crops of the late districts.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The *Limerick Reporter* says:—"Some extraordinary instances of produce are told us, in reference to land which last year gave no yield at all; in one case 340 stone to an acre which last year yielded only 40 stone." The *Galway Express* states, that although the crops generally are exceedingly good, it regrets to hear that potato blight has commenced in some localities, the tubers having become affected. The *Connaught Watchman* reports an abundant crop of oats, but cannot speak so favourably of the potato crop. However, the general crop is so abundant and so matured that a blight as extensive as last year would still leave a far larger supply in the country than we had since the famine. Pasture and green crops have been greatly benefited by the rain. The potato seems to be affected in several other localities, but nothing serious is at present reported.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.

AMERICA.

(Per the Bohemian.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (Evening.)

It is semi-officially announced that the Government is confident of the reduction of Fort Sumter after a few hours' bombardment. But this would not terminate the siege, as there is desperate work and fighting to be done afterwards, which may require a considerable time. Official circles put but little faith in the anticipation of immediate triumph, but entertain no doubt of ultimate success.

Mr. Davidson, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, has written a letter to the *Raleigh Standard*, saying he believes four-fifths of the people of North Carolina demand peace upon any terms which will not enslave and degrade them. They may prefer Southern independence, but that they now believe cannot be obtained, nor do they see much future hope of it. They would compromise upon an amendment to the continuation and perpetuation of slavery in the States. He urges the people to elect members to the next Southern Congress who favour a six months' armistice, and submission of disputed matters to a Convention of Delegates from the Northern and Southern States elected by the people themselves.

NEW YORK, August 22 (Evening).

The *Richmond Whig* contains Charleston news to the 20th inst., stating that during the last twenty-four hours the Federal operations were confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter from guns on Morris Island. The Federal 200-pounder Parrot guns are too much for the walls of Fort Sumter, and their firing begins to tell upon the fort, which only replies at long intervals. The defence of the harbour, however, does not depend mainly upon Sumter. If that fort be battered down, says the *Richmond Whig*, the harbour may still be held. It is determined to defend the city, street by street, house by house, as long as a foot of earth is left. The Governor has urged all non-combatants to leave Charleston as soon as possible.

General Lee is still upon the Rapidan and Rappahannock, where it is expected engagements will take place. General Meade is preparing to receive Lee's anticipated attacks. Rumours are current that Lee's movement towards Fredericksburg was a feint, and that he is going towards Richmond, *via* Gordonsville.

Eight hundred guerillas, under Quantrell, have crossed the Missouri River, captured Lawrence (Kansas), burning and destroying property to the estimated value of 2,000,000 dollars. Senator Lane is supposed to have been captured. The Federal troops have started in pursuit of the guerillas.

Military affairs are active in Mississippi. General Burnside is moving towards Knoxville, and General Rosencrans towards Chattanooga.

President Lincoln has promised to attend a Union mass meeting at Springfield, Illinois, on the 3rd of September. If unable to be present, he will address the people by letter.

The *New York Herald* urges President Lincoln to send strong columns from General Grant's and Banks' armies through Texas to Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros, in order to counteract any coalition between the Emperor Napoleon and the South, or any attempt of Napoleon to annex Texas to Mexico.

General Maury has issued an order at Mobile that persons domiciled there are subject to the conscription even though they have taken the oath as aliens.

The *New York Times* contains an article attacking England and lauding Russia. It says:—"We are bewildered at England's treachery, which has subsided into a fixed, unchangeable policy. There can be no oblivion of the past. Henceforth America will recognise no tie to England." The *New York Times* accepts these new relations, and says:—"It will go hard with America, but England shall have enough of these relations before America has finished."

The draft continues in New York without any disturbance. Mayor Opdyke has called a meeting of the Common Council to act upon the amendments he has to propose to the municipal appropriation for drafted men.

(Later by telegraph to Father Point.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Evening).

A report has been received from Philadelphia that Fort Sumter is captured, and that the Federal gunboats have passed that fort. The Federal Government has received no such intelligence, and little credence is given to it.

Troops continue to arrive at New York, to preserve order during the draft.

Gold, 24 per cent premium. Stocks dull.

(Times' telegram.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The drawing of the conscription in this city continues unattended by any indication of violence. The presence of 20,000 troops and the hope that Mayor Opdyke will yet sign the Exemption Fund ordinance prevent any popular manifestation. Mr. Opdyke still refuses to sign the ordinance as passed by the Common Council and Board of Aldermen.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 19th that information received directly from Richmond, corroborated by the statements of deserters and exchanged prisoners, shows that General Lee is preparing to invade Maryland, and that the Secessionists of that State will aid him with all the men, money, and provisions that they can provide. He adds, General Lee has been for some time past secretly organising a reserve of 40,000 men, who are to be stationed at Winchester or some other point in the Shenandoah Valley.

It is reported from New Orleans, under date of the 10th inst., that the Federal General Andrews had been defeated in an encounter with the Confederates in the rear of Port Hudson. He lost 150 in killed and missing, and two pieces of cannon.

The *Atlanta Appeal* of the 7th says that a court of inquiry had been called to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, to investigate the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Judge Betts yesterday ordered the appraisal of the Peterhoff's outfit. It is asserted that she will be purchased by the Government.

August 22.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* announces that General Burnside's army commenced its march towards Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 19th inst.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, Sept. 1.

The sittings of the Congress of Princes terminated to-day. Six States voted against the Austrian project of reform. Those States who voted in its favour have decided upon addressing a note to the King of Prussia. The Conference of Ministers will not take place immediately.

At the closing sitting of the Congress of Princes

to-day, the Emperor of Austria expressed his satisfaction at the complete fulfilment of his hopes of a direct co-operation on the part of the German Sovereigns. The Emperor further said:—"Our first Congress of German Princes dissolves itself with the wish that a second may soon follow, that all the members may be united into one great body, and their endeavours be crowned with success." The King of Bavaria responded to the Emperor's speech. Before the adoption of the protocol the articles decided upon in the special debates were definitively accepted, all the remaining articles of the Austrian project was accepted *en bloc*, so that a conference of Ministers will be unnecessary. Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Waldeck, have refused to give their adhesion to the resolution.

The final result of the conference will be communicated to the King of Prussia, in a letter signed by the sovereigns signing the resolutions.

THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

La France publishes further details on the project of a constitution for Russia, indicating the division of the empire into ten great provinces, each having a Diet. It is stated, also, that the particular institutions of Poland would be greatly extended. If the Poles refused to send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives for the Empire, their scruples would be respected, and the special Government of Poland would be conducted under the sole direction of the Diet of Warsaw. The Emperor's Lieutenant would fill the post of chief of the executive power.

HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Aug. 31 (Evening).

Rumours are current that a number of Hungarian notables will shortly assemble at Pesth, under the presidency of the Emperor, to discuss measures tending to bring about a solution of the Hungarian question.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Sept. 1.

An engagement took place between the insurgents and the Russian troops on the 24th ult., at Dorohne, in the palatinate of Lubin. The Polish leader, Rudzki, was killed and Drosinski wounded. The reported dispersion of Kruk's force at Rierzbiceo was incorrect. Jasinski gave battle to the Russians on the 25th ult., at Hutazelaga, in the district of Lubin. The Russian Colonel, Kotgazzoff, was killed. Engagements, terminating favourable for the insurgents, occurred at Rierzbolow, in Augustowo district, and at Preny and Kielany, in Lithuania, on the 13th and 16th ult. Baron Baum, a deputy to the Galician Diet, and the landowner Haller, were arrested in Cracow yesterday. A domiciliary visit was made at the residence of Deputy Benoe.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—In Section E, on Monday, the day was devoted to papers on the discovery of the sources of the Nile, and the large assembly room was exceedingly crowded. Captain Grant gave a long and interesting account of his travels with Captain Speke from Zanzibar to the sources of the Nile, and described with great minuteness the character of the country through which they passed, and their interviews with the kings of the Equator. In Section A (Mathematical and Physical Sciences), Mr. Glaisher read a paper on his balloon ascents, with especial reference to the changes of temperature at various altitudes. The meeting of the Zoological Section was a very animated one, and a violent and somewhat personal altercation took place as usual whenever man discusses his relationship to or with the ape. In the evening the President, Vice-Presidents, and a large number of the members and associates of the British Association were entertained at a banquet in the large room of the Queen's Head Hotel, by Mr. S. Beaumont, M.P. There was also a balloon ascent from the cricket-ground by Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell, a display of fireworks, and a promenade concert.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.—The amount of subscriptions paid into this fund is nearly 22,000*l.*, while the aggregate amount of contributions promised is 82,565*l.*, and this large sum consists of the united subscriptions of only 400 persons, remitted in answer to the Bishop's appeal. The largest contributors are the Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster, who have given 10,000*l.* each. Mr. Charles Morrison has contributed 5,000*l.*

In reply to inquiries made on Monday, we (*Dublin Evening Mail*) learn that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin had an uneasy night, and is not improved.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of home-grown wheat fresh up to our market this morning were very moderate. Good and fine qualities moved off steadily, and Monday's currency was well supported. The demand for inferior parcels was by no means active, but no change took place in their value. There was a full average supply of foreign wheat on the stands. The amount of business transacted was very moderate; nevertheless prices ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in but moderate request, at late rates. The supply of barley on sale was small. Both new and old qualities, however, moved off slowly, at late prices. Malt was in fair average demand, at full prices. With oats, the market was well supplied. Good and fine corn sold slowly, at Monday's quotations; but that day's rates were difficult to obtain for inferior produce. No change took place in the value of beans and peas. The supplies on offer were small, yet the trade was very great. Both in English and foreign flour, sales progressed slowly, at late rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“W. G., Derby.”—Thanks for your hint. To adopt the course you propose would add to the value of our “Review Department,” but in the same ratio it would detract from the value of the “Advertising Department.”

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

SUMMARY.

THE British Association is in session at Newcastle—content to take out its holiday in scientific discussions, and nothing daunted by the drenching rains which have signalled its visit to the grimy capital of the mineral districts of Northern England. In his modest and practical inaugural address, Sir William Armstrong took occasion to recall attention to the limited supply of the precious fuel for which Newcastle is a synonym—only some 200 years’ stock—and to ask not only for greater economy in its use, but for the intervention of Government. But that spirit of invention, which the President so admirably illustrated, may surely be relied on to obviate so distant a calamity. At the sectional meetings many valuable, and some highly speculative papers have been read—one of the latter affording a vent to the American proclivities of the hearers—but the most interesting discussions have yet to come, or at least to be reported.

Meetings of a less ambitious nature are gradually cropping up above the dead level of our domestic life. Lord Stanley has been showing the agriculturists of Lancashire how great a breadth of waste land needs to be reclaimed even in that well-peopled county, and the great wealth which small farmers may draw from the soil by clubbing their resources. In far-off Kilkenny, the indefatigable Earl of Carlisle has been speaking words of hope to the anxious Irish agriculturist, on the point of gathering—an unprecedentedly abundant harvest, if the skies are propitious—such crops as will compensate for all previous reverses. The Lord Lieutenant was able also to tell of decreasing crime and extending education which, with returning prosperity, would help, spite of “shrill and ill-omened shrieks of strife,” “to unite all classes and all grades—landlords and tenants, farmers and labourers—in one blessed reciprocity of good-will and good deeds.” Amen!

Another shift in the kaleidoscope of European high politics, and the whole scene changes! A constitution for Russia and Poland to satisfy France and quiet diplomacy, and brought about by the agency of Prussia—a cordial understanding between the Three Powers; in this case, Russia, France, and Prussia, Austria being left out “in the cold”—threats of Federal execution in Holstein: such are the speculations which engage our lively continental contemporaries. With such leading ingredients any number of pretty pictures may be formed.

Coming to actual fact, we find that the Congress of Princes at Frankfort closed yesterday with a most congratulatory speech from the Kaiser, who is all anxiety for a second Congress to complete the work—that is to secure the essential co-operation of Prussia. It was finally decided that the Federal Directorate should consist of six members, but Baden, Saxe-Weimar, and some homoeopathic States which need not be mentioned, voted against the whole scheme. But if, in the succeeding Conference of plenipotentiaries, Prussia puts in an appearance, a reform of the Bund will be certain. Something indeed must be done. The decrepit Confederation cannot survive the shaking it has received at Frankfort, and “reform or revolution” comes ominously

upon the breezes that play around the crowned heads of Germany.

One or two items only of American news need remark. The walls of Fort Sumter—foremost symbol of secession—are crumbling away beneath the heavy fire of the terrible 200-pounder Parrot guns, though the real contest for Charleston is still to be fought. The draft was by the last accounts proceeding quietly throughout the Northern States and adding about a thousand per day to the army of the Potomac, which appears to be falling back upon Washington pressed by Lee’s superior force, said to be once more *en route* for Maryland. In New York the draft proceeds quietly—under military terrorism. What the issue will be when the conscription is enforced in the great Western States, time will reveal. It does not seem that when the work of slaughter recommences, the disparity of forces, in Virginia at least, will be very great, though in the South-West the Confederates have neither men nor resources to meet the advancing foe.

North Carolina, disgusted with the war, and not materially interested in it to the same extent as the Gulf States, does talk very ominously of cutting adrift from the Confederation, and finding “ample compensation in the blessings of free labour for the present inconveniences of emancipation.” These are said to be the views of a body really representative of this important State, and of Governor Vance and his officials. If acts should follow threats, the return of North Carolina to the Union, and on such terms, would be a serious, if not a fatal blow to the Confederacy—for it would show that the cry of eternal enmity was a gross exaggeration. Meanwhile, the interchange of official compliments between President Davis and the French Government, and the harbouring of the Florida in a French Channel port, indicate the growth of cordial relations between the Slave Power and the conqueror of Mexico.

A brief telegram from Japan clears up the mystery of the preceding news. The Tycoon, who concluded the treaties of commerce with Europe, is not willing to go to war with England at the bidding of the Mikado, but seems rather disposed to accept our aid against him. Any way, our presence in Japan seems to have paved the way for a domestic revolution, which is sure to lead eventually to our direct intervention, with the most remote prospect of commercial advantage.

The news from Madagascar is perplexing. The last advices from the Rev. W. Ellis are very reassuring, but they are dated June 6th. At that period Mr. Ellis thought there was a better prospect for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of Madagascar than there has ever been before. The French papers, however, publish intelligence from the island to the 30th July, to the effect that the capital was in a state of anarchy, and that the tribe of Sakalawas had disowned the authority of the new Queen. Whether Mr. Lambert, who brings the news, has, in his disappointment, invented or exaggerated the rumours of new troubles, the next mail will no doubt show.

RUMOURS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

THERE is a perceptible change in the expectations of Europe with regard to the Polish difficulty. Nobody, perhaps, can find sufficient ground for predicting with confidence that the tempest which muttered upon the horizon, and which threatened to overspread the political firmament, will pass away without fulfilling its preage—but there is a shifting of the wind a point or two away from the stormy quarter, and men’s thoughts are beginning to run in other directions than in that of war. In was in Paris that apprehensions of another conflict with Russia took their rise—it is in Paris that more pleasing anticipations are beginning to prevail. Some men will see, or think they see, in the change from the one state of public feeling to the other, visible traces of the operation of that law in obedience to which nebulous wishes rapidly condense into solid conviction. There can be no doubt that some two months ago there was a large and influential party in France whose object it was to drive the Emperor into an armed intervention on behalf of Poland. This party, comprising, on the one hand, the abettors of Papal ascendancy, and, on the other, the friends of revolution, in the democratic interpretation of the term, evidently sought to impress its design upon the public opinion of Europe, and to impel the Government of the Emperor, and, through it, the Governments at London and Vienna, by a sort of moral coercion, into an adoption of its sentimental, but essentially self-interested policy. Napoleon III., perhaps, would have been far from indisposed to yield to this pressure, if he could have done so in company with Queen Victoria and the Emperor Francis

Joseph. It is not impossible, indeed, that the warlike tone of the Paris press reflected the hues of his own desire, and that he shrewdly anticipated that loud and reiterated prognostications of a coming and inevitable conflict would help to fulfil themselves. But be this as it may, as soon as it was ascertained beyond a doubt that armed interference between Poland and Russia, if undertaken at all, would have to be undertaken by France alone, and that neither England nor Austria would lend themselves to the schemes concocted at Paris, the rumours of an unavoidable European war subsided, and the French press ceased to agitate the Exchanges of Europe.

The tenor of advices from St. Petersburg, received through Paris, is now of quite an opposite character. The *Patrie* and *La France* get information which would be of a highly satisfactory character but for one quality of it—that it cannot be depended upon as true. According to the Russian correspondence with these journals, a Russian ambassador is about to proceed from St. Petersburg to Paris, to prepare the French Government for the resolutions which the Russian Government “is about to take” in reference to Poland. He will also, it is said, “explain the scheme of a separate constitution for Poland which would place that kingdom under exceptional conditions going beyond the claims of the Powers.” Certainly, if it be a fact that any such scheme is in the process of gestation, and that the outline of it be anything like that given by *La France* on the authority of its Moscow correspondent, Russia is on the eve of making changes far transcending in liberality the recommendations urged upon her by the three Powers. She is about to reform her administration, not of Poland only, but of the Empire. She will herself become a constitutional Power. She will establish a central or imperial representation consisting of two Chambers—a Senate of 300 members, and an Elective Chamber of 450. She will, besides, give special constitutions to her provinces. The Kingdom of Poland, as one of those provinces, is to have a Diet, and a completely self-governing internal organisation. Moreover, it will send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives at St. Petersburg. Finland, too, and other large provinces of the Empire, are to have Diets, and, we presume, to be proportionately represented in the Imperial Chambers. We can only say that we wish the rumours of this great and comprehensive scheme could be traced to perfectly authentic sources. Inasmuch, however, as it is admitted that the Court party is opposed to the project, and is suggested that the Emperor, who is animated by liberal intentions, will probably not allow himself to be influenced by this opposition, it is to be inferred that the scheme has been so far broached as to become the subject of party discussion in Russia, and, in that case, it is somewhat remarkable that it has not been heard of in Western Europe before. That there is a reform party among the Russian nobles, and that, since the emancipation of the serfs, it has given formal expression to its wishes, is well known. We fear it may turn out that the Moscow correspondent of *La France* has committed the slight mistake of attributing to the intentions of the Emperor designs which, in fact, represent only the too sanguine hopes of a section of his people—and that the announcement has been made from Paris with a view to influence and to precipitate the decision of Alexander II.

But whatever may be the worth of these rumours in respect of the constitutional changes at which they point, we take them to be indicative of a decided change in the present expectations of the war party in France. The moral coercion which failed to convince England and Austria of the necessity of joining France in a war with Russia, may equally fail to convince the Emperor of all the Russias that it is his interest to grant representative institutions to the various races which people his empire. But, at any rate, it is matter of congratulation that rumour, whether well or ill-founded, is beginning to busy itself with pacific enterprises, in lieu of such as menaced the peace of Europe. Prophecy has a tendency, more or less powerful, to mark out a course for actual events, and when it touches the irascible passions, it often brings about the very consummation which it seemed only to foretell. Rumours of war are therefore to be deprecated with an energy inferior only to that which protests against war in fact. They create the fever, which, when suffered to run out its career, terminates in delirium. Even if they stop short of that extreme result, they inflict serious suffering, and undermine the counteractive forces, which, in their healthy action, render war well nigh impossible. We are glad to note the change to which we have adverted. It will serve, at least, to fix public attention upon a more desirable topic, and will exercise the reason of men instead of stimulating their passions. But we rejoice in it principally because we discern in the change an abandonment by the war party of Europe,

and by its organs in Paris, of all hope of involving the Powers in a general mêlée over the affairs of Poland—a contest that promised no definite result, unless that of making the Rhine the frontier of the French Empire.

Is it conceivable that this danger having passed away, Europe will be summoned to confront another? Can there be the remotest probability that the German Confederation will take the place of Russia, and that Schleswig-Holstein is about to attract the same kind of excited and painful attention which for some months past has been concentrated upon Poland? There is an ominous look that way. Already an alarm-peat has been sounded, and ugly threats are flying to and fro. We cannot bring ourselves, however, to believe in the reality of the seeming peril. Prussia would be mad beyond all national precedents to provoke a European quarrel over such a sorry, and, to most, such an unintelligible question. We look upon the article in yesterday's *Times* as aiming at much the same sort of influence as that recently aspired to by the *Paris press*. It is not, we should judge, because the *Times* really apprehends war that it has blown the trumpet of warning, but because it wishes to affect the policy of the Confederation. We see no reason whatever why England should interpose any but "good offices" between Denmark and Germany. She is not, we believe, either bound or warranted by treaty to take up this long-standing quarrel on either side—and it is a grievous pity that the people of this country should be led to suppose that in case the German Confederation proceeds to execute its will on Denmark, she is under obligation to resist its impolitic, and, in many respects, its iniquitous decision.

CONFEDERATE WAR-SHIPS FROM BRITISH PORTS.

We are coming to a pretty pass. The nation desires to maintain the strictest neutrality between the belligerents who are fighting out their differences in America. The Queen has enjoined her subjects to abstain from acts which would violate that neutrality. The Government has professed its intention, and has honourably acted up to it, to pursue a policy in perfect accordance with the general wishes of the people and with the royal proclamation. Yet it seems far from improbable that two or three shipbuilders, greedy of gain, will drag us into war. Certain vessels of war are being built on the Mersey and the Clyde. They are iron-plated, they have steel turrets, and their stems are so constructed that they can act as rams. Their destination is notorious. They are built for the Confederate Government. They are christened, it is true, by French names. Two of them, if not more, have hoisted the French flag. If they leave British waters, they will receive their arms and their crews, by a mere evasion of the Foreign Enlistment Act, from this country—and, as a matter of course, the Federal Government will see a powerful fleet pass from England to the Southern Confederacy to be employed in hunting down the commercial marine of the Northern States, with our connivance.

No, not with our connivance—the case is worse than that. We are all opposed to the proceeding, but we are helpless. We look on and wring our hands, but we can do nothing. We foresee the certainty of being involved in a disastrous war, but we cannot stir. Technical and pedantic interpretations of our own municipal law paralyse us. Vessels may be built within British ports, but not "equipped" as vessels of war, and sold to nations at war with Powers with whom we are at peace. Our lawyers choose to fasten upon the term "equipped," a narrow interpretation, an interpretation which, like so many others of legal origin, preserves the letter at the expense of the spirit. Is not the plating of a vessel with iron, the furnishing it with a steel projection, and a steel turret, "equipment" for war, as evidently as the arming it with guns? Is not the building of the vessel in one of our ports and the arming it from another, a conspiracy to evade the law? We cannot prove the destination of these war ships, but can we not ascertain that their professed destination is false? It is given out that the *El Tousson* and the *El Mounassir* have been constructed for the French Government. Is it impossible to ask the French Government whether there is any truth in that declaration? And if there be none, is it unreasonable to frustrate schemes which, besides being carried out in palpable evasion of our own Foreign Enlistment Act, are exposing the country to the direst calamities?

How should we regard the offence if committed against ourselves. How did we regard it in the course of the Crimean war? We heard that cruisers were being built and fitted out for Russia in American ports to be employed in harassing our commerce. We complained to the United

States Government that this was a violation of the spirit of neutrality. Our complaint was listened to—the proceeding was arrested forthwith—and because the municipal law of the United States was deemed to be insufficient to cover the case, the law was amended so as to make its operation sure. Why do we not follow this example? Why do we let the country's welfare, to say nothing of our own international reputation, hang upon narrow and pedantic legal interpretations of an Act of Parliament? These iron-plated ships ought to be detained. If they are intended for any foreign Government not now at war with a nation with which we are at peace, the proof that they are so will be forthcoming. If, as in the case of the *Alexandra*, the damnable evidence fails, the British people can pay the costs and the compensation. If our municipal law is not strong enough, let us, in justice to ourselves, to our honour, to our interests, call Parliament together in November and make it so. Meanwhile, at any risk, let the vessels be detained. The greatest harm that can come of it is the possible failure of a legal prosecution, and the expense of clearing the shipbuilders of their loss. What is this, even in a money point of view, to a war with the Federal Union of America.

If we were clearly doing right, or believed ourselves so, in allowing these war ships to leave our ports, the case would be different. But we suspect ourselves to be doing that to another which we should not acquiesce in being done by another to ourselves. We feel that the spirit and principles of international law are against us, and we must be sensible that if our own municipal law is too ill expressed or too technically interpreted to keep British subjects within the limits imposed by international responsibilities, the fault is our own and ought to be immediately amended. We have made precedents where we could not find them, when we could deduce them from great principles, and when it suited our own maritime policy to do so. Why should we be so squeamish now? "Something," says the *Times*, after having furiously written up the other side of the question "must be wrong somewhere." But are we to drift into hostilities the end of which no one can foresee, because we are not resolute enough to interpret for ourselves, and lay our hand upon the "something" which we know to be amiss? In private life, we should risk an inferior and a merely technical issue, if it were required by some important moral end. What is statesmanship worth if it is to be baffled by mere trading tricks, and dragged by private citizens, against its own convictions, and to the horror of the whole nation, into a war which it condemns? What is it but another name for hopeless and infamous imbecility.

Lord Palmerston's last speech on this subject in the House of Commons, if it do not justify, at least accounts for, the irritation of the Federal Government and people. It was not only impolitic—it was insolent. It seemed intended to stimulate the license which some of our shipbuilders have assumed, and to provoke a Government with which it is our duty as well as our interest to be on friendliest terms. The Cabinet is dispersed. The Ministers are away for their holidays. But if, in consequence of their divisions, their negligence, or their pedantic preference of the letter to the spirit of the law, war should arise between America and ourselves, no condemnation of them could be too severe, and no political punishment greater than they would richly deserve.

SAMBO AND THE SAVANS.

Our readers may remember an unexpected *contredans* at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society. Mr. Crawford, one of our most venturesome ethnologists, was demonstrating, in his *ex-cathedra* style, that sheep would be valueless in mid-Australia—the fleece not being required for the sake of warmth, when he was interrupted by Mr. Landsborough, one of the Australian explorers, with the pertinent remark, "You are theorising. Who of all the human race have the most wool on their heads—is it not the inhabitants of the tropics?" We need hardly say that shouts of laughter greeted this sally.

Our theorising ethnologists received a like rebuff at one of the meetings of the British Association in Newcastle. In Section E there has been more than one discussion relative to the unity of the human race. This department is, indeed, the head-quarters of those speculative savans who delight in tracing a resemblance between man and the ape, and in placing human races on a par with certain of the lower animals whose instincts lead them to mutual extermination. However, at one of these meetings a Dr. Hunt essayed to prove in an elaborate paper, 1st, that there is as good reason for classifying the negro as a distinct species from the European as there is for making the ass a distinct species

from the zebra; 2nd, that the negro is inferior intellectually to the European; 3rd, that the analogies are far more numerous between the negro and apes than between the European and apes. To the learned ethnologist the bodily presence of Mr. William Craft, the coloured philanthropist, lately returned from his mission to the King of Dahomey, must have proved as embarrassing as Mr. Landsborough's interruption referred to, or the apparition of Banquo's ghost at Macbeth's banquet. Here was a gentleman who, though not a pure African, claims that both his grandfather and grandmother were of pure negro blood, ready to prove by his presence, and still more effectually by his eloquent tongue, the absurdity of the theory propounded. It needed but the added attendance of an ancient Briton or painted Piet to put the inquiry, "Am I not a man and your ancestor?" to complete the confusion of the small band of ethnological savans who, in their zeal to establish certain pet theories, ignore the fundamental laws of scientific inquiry.

Dr. Hunt sets out with an anatomical diagnosis. He describes the physical differences between Africans and Europeans, with the view of showing that they are radical and not comparative. The favourite theory of some of our foremost ethnologists is, not that "God has made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth," but that there are a certain number of distinct species of men—as distinct as the ass and the zebra; and that these several types cannot be in the long run amalgamated. Is it not sufficient to say, in reply to this fanciful hypothesis, that universal experience disproves it—the ancestry of the people that inhabit these islands even more conclusively than any other? Would not Pliny, for example, if he had not been too modest in his deductions, have been able to show to the satisfaction of a select audience at Pompeii that the Imperial Romans and the painted savages of Britain, could never have sprung from the same stock? And might he not have proved it from the anatomy of a couple of skulls? When common sense and common observation show that there are individuals among the highest types of men who tower far above their fellows in physical and intellectual gifts—that under varied circumstances the same, as well as different races, exhibit the most diversified qualities—and that climate, civilisation, and amalgamation, each and all, have the most powerful influence in modifying the peculiarities of races—the notion that there have always been certain primary species appears to us as fanciful as it is disproved by the world's history.

The attempt to establish this theory from the general characteristics of the negro race is peculiarly unfortunate and illtimed. The history of the Black Republic of Hayti is alone sufficient to disprove it, while the improved condition of the negroes of the West Indies now, as compared with the ante-emancipation era, shows how speedily, circumstances being favourable, Africans can emerge from their normal state of degradation. It is really refreshing to see the ethnological philosophers so easily foiled by one of the despised race—the theorist rebuked by the man. Might not, asked Mr. Craft, apropos of one of Dr. Hunt's anatomical discoveries—might not Providence have given the negroes thick skulls to shield them from their native tropical heat? "If God had not given them thick skulls, their brains would probably have become very much like those of many scientific gentlemen of the present day"—a happy retort, which provoked the laughter of his auditors. Mr. Craft showed that there are great diversities among the African tribes themselves—several thousand varieties, says Sir E. Belcher—and he very fairly urged that if it took so long a time to make Englishmen what they are, the negroes, whose chances have only just begun, should be allowed some indulgence.

That, however, does not accord with the cold-blooded theories of some of our scientific illuminati. In their view, it is the destiny of inferior races to give place to the superior. Therefore, let them be kept apart—meddle not with the working of nature's laws. In this spirit spoke Mr. Crawford the other day respecting the negroes:—"It is," he said, "the presence of this African race, too prone to live and labour in slavery or in social degradation, and utterly incapable of rising to an equality with the higher race among whom it has been unhappily planted—that has caused the present distracted state of the North American continent." We envy not the stoicism of the man who could utter such words. "You vagabond," said the policeman to the street urchin just knocked down and injured by a passing carriage, "what business have you standing in the way." Nobody can reasonably expect the lecture-rooms of science to be schools for enforcing the moral duties of man, or the doctrine of political equity. Nor, on the other hand, if questions intimately affecting humanity, to say nothing of religion, are to be discussed at

British Association meetings, is it agreeable to see our *savans* transformed into Gradgrinds, and a godless manifest-destiny theory thrown like a mantle over the crimes of mankind, and bound around the heart to stifle its natural sympathies. And this, we fear, is the tendency of the purely scientific manipulation of subjects that concern the conscience and moral sense. In the eager pursuit of their favourite conclusions, some of our men of science seem to have laid aside flesh and blood, and become intellectual spectres. And while such an example is set in high places, it is not surprising that considerations of justice should less than ever govern our international policy, and that the right of might should have become accepted as a dogma, and worshipped as a divinity.

The negro race may not be capable of rising, at least for generations to come, to a full equality with the white man. Are they therefore to be kept down in a state of perpetual barbarism? The evidences of their capacity for improvement abound on every hand to disprove the hard theories of fashionable philosophy. And were it not so, their amiable qualities and warm affections invite their superiors in intellect rather to seek their elevation than to ban them out of creation. In their idiosyncracies they present in full development many attributes of humanity without which the nature of man would congeal to an intellectual icicle. Against the cold-blooded deductions of closet philosophers we may set the conclusions of experienced men. Six months ago President Lincoln appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition of the Southern negroes who have come under the protection of the Federal Union. Their preliminary report might be studied with advantage by the ethnologists of the British Association. The Commissioners testify to the readiness of the refugees to work; to their religious feeling; to their desire for instruction. "Practically, as regards the Christian graces of kindness and humility," the Commission assert, "we have as much to learn from them as they from us." What will our negro-skull explorers say to that! The Commission find that, as far as South Carolina is concerned, slavery has been darkening in its shades of inhumanity from year to year. Half a century since its phase was much milder than now. This, also, we suppose, must be laid to the door of destiny. The problem of which this inquiry is intended to help the solution is "how a great and radical industrial change, eventually involving the eradication of a labour system which has been the growth of two centuries, shall be facilitated and directed," and transform "the slave society of the South into free society." The deliberate conclusion of the Commissioners is that "the African race as found among us lacks no essential aptitude for civilisation. In a general way the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect." By the overruling arrangements of Providence, the chance for the negro race seems to have come. And if the ethnologists of the British Association will bottle up their theories for a quarter of a century, they will probably find, at the end of that time, that they have drawn hasty and most unphilosophical conclusions as to the capacities of the African race, if they are not also taught those lessons of humility and humanity which are so needful to be learnt by seekers after truth.

SPOON *n.* AND SPOONEY *adj.*

Few tasks would be more puzzling to a philologist, if indeed he deemed the problem to be one within his province to solve, than to explain the process by which many of our common substantives have come to possess a meaning quite other than that which their original derivation would indicate. With some words it is obvious at a glance how a double meaning may attach to them. Thus, if a man is called a beast, we know without further inquiry that, notwithstanding the broad distinction which must always exist between a biped and a quadruped, there are those passions and appetites which the man has in common with the beast, the over-indulgence of which reduces him to such a low and degraded condition that it is only an injustice to the inferior animal to apply the name of that order of the creation to such a man. And to descend from the general to the particular, we all understand, quite as accurately as we can wish to do, what is the precise analogy which exists between a man and an "ass" so as to render a change of terms appropriate. But there is a class of words to which by almost common consent two meanings are attached, the resemblance of which to each other is by no means so obvious, and which only a most extended and elaborate inquiry will explain. If, for example, we wish to sum up in one word the numerous

excellencies of a dear and respected friend, we call him a "brick"; or if we wish, with the same distaste of a multiplication of terms, to speak of one whose follies have suggested grave doubts as to the soundness of his wit, we perhaps call him a "spoon." In both these instances some investigation is needed before we can satisfy ourselves as to the fitness of the analogy supposed to exist between the objects named and the persons designated by the names of such objects. We should not readily admit that the limited recommendations of a material "brick" adequately represented those of our friend, either in their nature or extent, nor should we see in the polished appearance of a silver spoon anything to remind us of the characteristic dullness of our less esteemed acquaintance. Still a little further inquiry, although it might fail to establish any precise explanation of the origin of the word "brick" as applied to persons, might lead to a clearer understanding in the case of the "spoon," inasmuch as spoon meat is mostly supplied to those whose digestive organs are not equal to the strain which strong meat would impose upon them.

By whatever means, however, these and other words may have been originally received into general use, as representative of things, persons, or conditions of being to which in themselves they seem to bear no relation, it is sometimes instructive as well as amusing to note the process by which a few of them fasten themselves upon peculiar and perhaps passing conditions of society. The two words at the head of this article exemplify this. It would be hard for us to tell what there is in common between an incipient attachment and a "tea-spoon," or between an ardent passion and a "gravy-spoon," and yet we know that a very common—emphatically common—expression used in connexion with two young people of an opposite sex who begin to discover a mutual regard for each other is that they are getting "spooney." We naturally fall back upon the more generally recognised appellation of a "spoon," and conclude that the verdict of the knives and forks—or whatever the keener spirits may please to call themselves—upon the betrothal of two hearts, is, that it is a diversion which commends itself only to so-called "spoons." The way in which society may behave itself in this respect for the next twenty or thirty years may determine, for aught we know, the idea that will attach to this word "spoon" in the minds of our children's children. If for the most part the good-fashioned old road to matrimony is given up to the "spoons," then the individual will merge into the process, and "spooneying" will at once convert a man into a "spoon," whereas now the participle borrows its meaning from the noun. Then, if our descendants, being of an inquiring turn of mind, wish to ascertain how the word "spooney" got into their vocabulary, they may perhaps by diligent research discover that it was originally derived from "spoon," which was in those days synonymous with fool, from which they will infer that the connection was established between the noun and the adjective at a time when poets had ceased to sing of the heavenly flame, and in a place where the artificial restraints and ceremonies of respectable society had done their utmost to quench the last spark.

But, speculation apart, and setting aside altogether the inquiry,—which possibly is capable of an intelligible solution,—how a "fool" came to be used synonymously with a "spoon," we may derive a few useful hints from the fact that "spooney" *adj.* has attained to the dignity of being used to denote the existence of sexual attachment. Do the majority of people—at any rate, in the circle to which the word in question is limited—avail themselves of their privileges in such a way as to deserve the ridicule of onlookers? or are onlookers so uncharitable and unbelieving as to doubt the existence of an experience which is to them untried? A little reflection on these two points might be useful to any one of the parties concerned,—either to those who are afraid of the taunts of their friends or associates as applied to their own conduct of this department of life, or to those who wish their taunts to be well directed. Those whose hearts have been united by a stronger bond than the charm of outward grace or even a pleasing disposition, will give little occasion to onlookers to apply the unpleasant epithet to them. They will be united by a common sympathy and a common purpose—devoted the more ardently to truth and to the welfare of the race because devoted to each other—striving rather to open all the channels of communication from their hearts to the world of hearts, than to close them in order that all the currents of affection may run only from one heart to another,—dwelling in contemplation upon what duty enjoins rather than upon what indulgence and selfishness whisper—dwell-

ing in intercourse with each other upon projects of usefulness, rather than those of enjoyment—and they who feel and act thus will be able to retort with telling effect upon any one who would hint at "spooneyism." It is only in respect of those whose narrow selfishness would circumscribe the circle of their affections, and whose only enjoyment of the particular condition of being to which they have attained is in the indulgence of a selfish love, that the taunt holds good.

And of such as employ the term we may remark that if it is used really as expressive of their sober and deliberate view of the matter, they cannot be too particular in their selection of instances in which to apply it. If meant in jest it may be also taken in jest, and the result will be harmless if it is not eminently "funny." But under cover of a jest is sometimes hidden a cruel, uncharitable view of life and all its relations; and, lest those who pretend to charity should be betrayed into positions which would give the lie to their pretensions, we would remind them, when tempted to pass a judgment upon even the most misplaced attachments, or those that appear such to them, that "charity hopeth all things, believeth all things, suffereth long, and is kind."

Just as one man may abuse the peculiar advantages arising out of that condition of life to which the foregoing remarks apply, another may so avail himself of them as to derive from it an impetus to his moral strength and development, which no other purely human impulse could afford. It may be, indeed, that now for the first time he will abandon spoon meat for a condiment which has in it more nutritive elements. That which sufficed to still the cravings of hunger before, or to keep in motion the human machine, will now be found insufficient for such purposes, and his expanding powers will demand a more substantial repast. His moral nature will have received such a quickening impulse from the substitution of another's wants, desires, hopes, and fears, for those of his own heart, which had hitherto too exclusively occupied his attention, that it will yearn more than ever it has done, for the strength that faileth not and the food that satisfieth the hungry soul.

Although not strictly coming within the limits of this subject, there is a yet higher sense in which this contrast may be observed. Superstition, or a too emotional religion, bears the same relation to vital godliness that "spooneyism" does to real love. Its recommendations to those who become its votaries are mainly those of a selfish order. It were well for all to consider how far their religious profession partakes of this purely emotional character, and whether the "spoon meat" of anticipated comfort, or the "stronger meat" of the will of God, is the better adapted to the real need of their soul. Without further enlargement, seeing that we have already gone beyond our legitimate sphere, we may express the hope that in the union of heart with heart, and in the still higher union of the soul with God, our readers may so hunger and thirst, that strong meat alone shall satisfy their cravings, and that their whole system may derive the full benefit of such fare.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Newcastle, began on Wednesday last. The morning was occupied with preliminary committee meetings.

The address of Sir W. Armstrong, the president for the year, was delivered in the evening. The hall was densely crowded. On rising, Sir William was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He opened by observing on the fact, that it was twenty-five years since the association last met in that town, and he was therefore naturally led to review the progress which has been made within that period, dwelling especially (as befits the place) on inventions and discoveries connected with the use of coal. The mere progress of carting the black wealth from the pit mouth to the quay suggested the tramway; the tramway was father of the iron rail; the iron rail made the locomotive possible; and with the locomotive we can drag 200 tons weight for a mile at a cost of fuel not exceeding that of the corn and hay which a pack-horse would consume to draw three cwt. an equal distance. Applied with still greater economy, as in our best engines, one pound weight of coal can produce an effect in combustion equal to lifting a million of pounds one foot high; the annual amount of coal used in or exported from Britain is no less than eighty-six million tons. The resources of our coal-fields are pretty accurately estimated at eighty thousand millions of tons; and if our annual consumption advance at its present rate (two-and-a-half millions a-year), we should run through this in about two hundred years. In view of this estimate for the future, Sir William proceeded to point out how, under existing processes, the treasure is wasted. With due economy our steam-engines might realise

thirty times their present effect with the same fuel. We burn yearly, in household fires alone, about twenty-nine million tons, which is worth nearly the same as the entire income-tax; and one-fifth of the quantity, properly used, would suffice. Sir William thinks the matter even deserves the interference of Government, and that it would be worth while to establish a sort of supervision of the mines, and to compel their being worked with some regard to national as well as to individual interests. He next dwelt upon the probable agencies which will come in to compensate for coal. Something might be done with the tremendous water-power existing all over the earth, wherever there are torrents and basins above the sea level. Niagara, for example, has power in its one plunge to turn a driving-wheel big enough for all the present operations of mankind. There was also electricity, on which he expatiated in some detail. Passing on, the President touched successively on the Davy lamp, and the increase of the earth's temperature in proportion to depth below the surface. His next topic was discoveries connected with the sun:—

I have still to advert to Mr. Nasmyth's remarkable discovery, that the bright surface of the sun is composed of an aggregation of apparently solid forms, shaped like willow-leaves or some well-known forms of Diatomaceæ, and interlacing one another in every direction. The forms are so regular in size and shape as to have led to a suggestion from one of our profoundest philosophers of their being organisms, possibly even partaking of the nature of life, but, at all events, closely connected with the heating and vivifying influences of the sun. These mysterious objects, which, since Mr. Nasmyth discovered them, have been seen by other observers as well, are computed to be each not less than 1,000 miles in length and about 100 miles in breadth. The enormous chasms in the sun's photosphere, to which we apply the diminutive term "spots," exhibit the extremities of these leaf-like bodies pointing inwards, and fringing the sides of the cavern far down into the abyss. Sometimes they form a sort of rope or bridge across the chasm, and appear to adhere to one another by lateral attraction. I can imagine nothing more deserving of the scrutiny of observers than these extraordinary forms. . . . I may here notice that most remarkable phenomenon which was seen by independent observers at two different places on the 1st of September, 1859. A sudden outburst of light, far exceeding the brightness of the sun's surface, was seen to take place, and sweep like a drifting cloud over a portion of the solar face. This was attended with magnetic disturbances of unusual intensity and with exhibitions of aurora of extraordinary brilliancy. The identical instant at which the effusion of light was observed was recorded by an abrupt and strongly marked deflection in the self-registering instruments at Kew. The phenomenon as seen was probably only part of what actually took place, for the magnetic storm in the midst of which it occurred commenced before and continued after the event. If conjecture be allowable in such a case, we may suppose that this remarkable event had some connexion with the means by which the sun's heat is renovated. It is a reasonable supposition that the sun was at that time in the act of receiving a more than usual accession of new energy; and the theory which assigns the maintenance of its power to cosmical matter plunging into it with that prodigious velocity which gravitation would impress upon it as it approached to actual contact with the solar orb, would afford an explanation of this sudden exhibition of intensified light in harmony with the knowledge we have now attained that arrested motion is represented by equivalent heat. . . . In the writings of Lord Bacon we find it stated that heat is to be regarded as motion, and nothing else. In dilating upon this subject, that extraordinary man shows that he had grasped the true theory of heat to the utmost extent that was compatible with the state of knowledge existing in his time. Even Aristotle seems to have entertained the idea that motion was to be considered as the foundation not only of heat, but of all manifestations of matter; and, for aught we know, still earlier thinkers may have held similar views.

After dwelling on gunnery, Sir William came to Professor Tyndall's discoveries respecting the absorption and radiation of heat by vapours and permanent gases:—

From these experiments we learn that the minute quantity of water suspended as invisible vapour in the atmosphere acts as a warm clothing to the earth. The efficacy of this vapour in arresting heat is, in comparison with that of air, perfectly astounding. Although the atmosphere contains on an average but one particle of aqueous vapour to 200 of air, yet that single particle absorbs eighty times as much heat as the collective 200 particles of air. Remove, says Professor Tyndall, for a single summer-night, the aqueous vapour from the air which overspreads this country, and you would assuredly destroy every plant incapable of bearing extreme cold. The warmth of our fields and gardens would pour itself unrequited into space, the sun would rise upon an island held fast in the grip of frost.

This subject led to references to Admiral Fitzroy's department, and the results of Mr. Glaisher's scientific ballooning. The topics next in succession were telegraphy, abbreviated written language, decimal weights and measures, and the explorations on the Nile.

The science of organic life has (he continued) of late years been making great and rapid strides, and it is gratifying to observe that researches both in zoology and botany are characterised in the present day by great accuracy and elaboration. Investigations patiently conducted upon true inductive principles cannot fail eventually to elicit the hidden laws which govern the animated world. Neither is there any lack of bold speculation contemporaneously with this painstaking spirit of inquiry. The remarkable work of Mr. Darwin, promulgating the doctrine of natural selection, has produced a profound sensation. The novelty of this ingenious theory, the eminence of its author, and his masterly treatment of the subject, have, perhaps, combined to excite more enthusiasm in its favour than is consistent with that dispassionate spirit which it is so necessary to preserve in the pursuit of truth. Mr. Darwin's views have not passed unchallenged, and the arguments both for and against have been urged with

great vigour by the supporters and opponents of the theory. Where good reasons can be shown on both sides of a question, the truth is generally to be found between the two extremes. In the present instance, we may without difficulty suppose it to have been part of the great scheme of creation that natural selection should be permitted to determine variations amounting even to specific differences where those differences were matters of degree; but when natural selection is adduced as a cause adequate to explain the production of a new organ not provided for in original creation, the hypothesis must appear to common apprehensions to be pushed beyond the limits of reasonable conjecture. The Darwinian theory, when fully enunciated, founds the pedigree of living nature upon the most elementary form of vitalised matter. One step further would carry us back, without greater violence to probability, to inorganic rudiments, and then we should be called upon to recognise in ourselves, and in the exquisite elaborations of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the ultimate results of mere material forces left free to follow their own unguided tendencies. Surely our minds would in that case be more oppressed with a sense of the miraculous than they now are in attributing the wondrous things around us to the creative hand of a great presiding Intelligence. The evidence bearing upon the antiquity of man have been recently produced in a collected and most logically-treated form by Sir Charles Lyell. It seems no longer possible to doubt that the human race has existed on the earth in a barbarian state for a period far exceeding the limit of historical record; but, notwithstanding this great antiquity, the proofs still remain unaltered that man is the latest as well as the noblest work of God. I will not run the risk of wearying this assembly by extending my remarks to other branches of science. . . . We may expect to increase our speed as we struggle forward; but however high we climb in the pursuit of knowledge we shall still see heights above us, and the more we extend our view the more conscious we shall be of the immensity which lies beyond.

Dr. JAMES HUNT then read a paper, "On the Physical and Mental Character of the Negro." The paper treated generally of the anatomical and physiological differences between the negro and European races. The general deductions drawn were:—1st. That there is as good reason for classifying the negro as a distant species from the European, as there is for making the ass a distinct species from the zebra. 2nd. That the negro is inferior intellectually to the European. 3rd. That the analogies are far more numerous between the negro and apes, than between the European and apes. No man who thoroughly investigates with an unbiassed mind, can doubt that the negro belongs to a distinct type of man to the European. The word species, in the present state of science, is not satisfactory; but we may safely say that there is in the negro that assemblage of evidence which would, *ipso facto*, induce an unbiassed observer to make the European and negro two distinct types of man. My second and third proposition must be equally patent to all who have examined the facts. We must for the present leave apart all questions of the origin of the negro, and simply take him as he exists, and not as poets or fanatics paint him. We shall then learn that it is only by observation and experiment that we can determine the exact place in nature which the negro race should hold, and that it is both absurd and chimerical to attempt to put him in any other.

Mr. GALTON said that the case was briefly this:—Among the negroes of Africa there were more frequent instances of an abject and superstitious character, combined with brutal behaviour, than could be paralleled elsewhere in the world. It was a wonder that people like those of Dahomey could mould themselves into any form of society at all, and it was actually found that when the chief of such a tribe died it disintegrated and rapidly disappeared. In short, the tribes of Africa were remarkable for their rapid formation and short continuance. Many of their chiefs were of alien descent, and it was remarkable how their greatest kingdoms had been ruled by Twareks—men with Arab blood—or, as Captain Speke now informed us, by straight-haired Whaumas. How did it happen, then, that so degraded a people could furnish men capable of constructing nations out of the loosest materials? The question once stated was almost its own reply. The negro, though on the average extremely base, was by no means a member of a race lying at a dead level. On the contrary, it had the capacity of frequently producing able men capable of taking an equal position with Europeans. The fact of a race being distinguished by the diversity of its members was well known to ethnologists. There were black and red subdivisions of many North African races, and the contrast between the well-fed and the ill-fed classes of the same tribe of negroes was often such as to amount apparently to a specific difference.

Mr. CRAFT, who was received with cheers, said that though he was not of pure African descent, he was black enough to attempt to say a few words in reference to the paper which had just been read. While Dr. Hunt was reading it a fable occurred to him, which he would, with the permission of the audience, repeat. A lion and a man were walking together along the road, and disputing as to which of the two could claim to belong to the superior race. By-and-bye they came to a public-house, the sign of which was a lion violently held down by a man. The man triumphantly pointed to this in confirmation of his superiority; but the lion sagely inquired who painted the picture. With regard to the origin of the negro, he for one believed that black and white men were all descended from a common parent. (Cheers.) Many scientific gentlemen present would probably dispute that; but at any rate, supposing Adam to have been the founder of a race of men, white men had no stronger claim to him as their father than black men, as it was admitted that owing to the climate in which he commenced his

existence, he could neither have been black nor white but copper-coloured. (Laughter.) As Africans were very dark, and the inhabitants of Northern Europe very fair, and as, moreover, the nations of Southern Europe were much darker than those of Northern Europe, it was perfectly fair to suppose that climate had a tendency to bleach as well as to blacken. ("Hear," and laughter.) The thickness of the skull of the negro had been wisely arranged by Providence to defend the brain from the tropical climate in which he lived. If God had not given them thick skulls, their brains would probably have become very much like those of many scientific gentlemen of the present day. ("Hear," and laughter.) The woolly hair was not considered by Africans as a mark of inferiority, though some of them shaved it off, but it also answered the purpose of defending the head from the sun. With regard to his not being a true African—his grandmother and grandfather were both of pure negro blood. His grandfather was a chief of the West Coast; but through the treachery of some white men, who doubtless thought themselves greatly his superiors, he was kidnapped and taken to America, where he (Mr. Craft) was born. He had recently been to Africa, on a visit to the King of Dahomey. He found there considerable diversities even among the Africans themselves. Those of Sierra Leone had prominent almost Jewish features. Their heels were quite as short, on the whole, as those of any other race, and upon the whole they were well formed. Persons who had any knowledge of Africans knew that when they enjoyed advantages, they were capable of making good use of them. He might refer to the instance of the little girl brought to this country by Captain Forbes. This child was presented to the Queen, who had her carefully educated. When she grew up she mingled in good society, and interested every one by her proficiency in music, and recently she had been married to a commercial gentleman of colour at Lagos. Another case was mentioned by Mr. Chambers in one of his works, and another case was that of Mr. Crowther, who was well known to many gentlemen in this country. One word with reference to the ancient Britons. When Julius Cæsar came to this country, he said of the natives that they were such stupid people that they were not fit to make slaves of in Rome. (Laughter.) It had taken a long time to make Englishmen what they now were, and, therefore, it was not wonderful if the negroes made slow progress in intellectual development. It was, however, proved that they made very rapid progress when placed in advantageous circumstances. As to the negro not being erect, the same thing might be said of agricultural labourers in this country. (Hear, hear.) He pointed to Hayti as furnishing an instance of independence of character and intellectual power on the part of the negro, and contended that in America the degraded position which he was forced to occupy gave him no chance of proving what he was really capable of doing. He was sorry that scientific and learned men should waste their time in discussing a subject that could prove of no benefit to mankind. He spoke with great deference to their opinions, but, for his own part, firmly agreed with Cowper, that

Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot alter nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same.

(Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM said he had been a chaplain for several years in a mixed school for blacks and whites in one of the West India islands, and could testify that the children of free negroes who were engaged in honourable occupations were invariably more intelligent than the children of slaves.

Mr. CARTER BLAKE said that he agreed substantially with the author of the paper upon the anatomical evidence which he had brought forward with regard to the negro race. Mr. Craft had stated that the heels of the negro were not longer than those of Europeans, but that was contrary to the testimony of anatomists. He contended that in nearly every instance of a negro attaining intellectual eminence it had been ascertained that there was an admixture of European blood in his veins.

Mr. TRISTRAM said he knew Mr. Crowther and all the particulars of his history, and could testify to his pure African descent.

Mr. CARTER BLAKE said that the evidence of the paternity of full-blooded African negroes in contact with Europeans was rather difficult to ascertain. Anatomists had ascertained that there were wide differences in the structure of the negro and European, and he specified some instances of such diversity. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that, till Mr. Craft could rail away the seal which nature had impressed on the physical character of the negro, his breath was all spent in vain when he contended for the equality of the African and European races.

Sir E. BELCHER said that he had spent nearly all his life among the Africans, and believed that, when properly educated, they could be as true, as faithful, and as sound-hearted as Englishmen. (Cheers.) The gallant admiral mentioned several instances which he had met with in his travels of remarkable intelligence in the negro, and scouted the idea that he was naturally, either physically or mentally, of inferior capacity to other human races. (Cheers.)

Professor WILSON claimed for the author of the paper, and those gentlemen who supported him, the credit of being influenced by a desire to search out facts which could throw a light on the important subject under discussion. At the same time he differed considerably from them in some of their conclusions. It was very important to have sufficient data before forming a theory, and he thought that

Sir Charles Lyell and others, who contended that the intellectual progress of the negro stopped at the age of fourteen, had fallen into the error which a person would who went into a workhouse among the most degraded and wretched of its occupants to find intellectual culture and capacity. The fact was that very few if any black children had any opportunity of pursuing their education after the age of fourteen, and in addition to that drawback, they had the misfortune to belong to a degraded and oppressed class, which was crushed and held down in the social world. The wonder was that any of these unfortunate people had energy enough to make their escape and acquire knowledge sufficient to enable them to carve a way for themselves through life, as many of them did. (Cheers.) The English character was made up of many elements; but a few hundred years ago the inhabitants of this island were cruel, unlettered, practical people. When put under good training and subjected to certain influences the Anglo-Saxon proved capable of remarkable development, owing chiefly to the native energy of his character. The same quality was observable in some tribes of the present day, such as the New Zealander, and it was not wise therefore to argue as though the absence of combination denoted a natural and primary inferiority of race. (Hear, hear.)

The sectional meetings began on Thursday. In that of Chemistry, a paper was read by Mr. Parkinson on glass manufacture. In the short discussion which then ensued most ample testimony was borne as to the arbitrary and most injurious manner in which the trades' unions in these trades dictated to both master and workmen. Workmen were not unanimous any more than any other class of the community, and a large number disapproved the rules of the trades' unions of which they were compelled to become members. The union dictated to the masters, to the men, and to the apprentices—controlling the master as to his work, controlling the men as to what they were to do; only allowing the apprentice to learn certain branches of his trade, and, if he acquired other branches, forbidding him to practise them on pain of being driven out of the trade altogether. If the trades' union rules were not altered, or if the Legislature did not interfere, the trade might eventually be driven from the kingdom, as so many others had been from the same cause.

The opening of the Geological Section to hear the inaugural address of Professor Warrington Smyth on the coal-fields of the Newcastle district, attracted a great deal of interest, and the room was much crowded.

Professor ROLLESTON presided in the Physiological section, and opened its proceedings in an address, the greater part of which was occupied by a review of the recent publications in the three departments of experimental physiology, structural and comparative anatomy, and the microscope. The only part of the address, however, in which the general public will take much interest referred to the practice of vivisection, which has lately been discussed in newspaper columns, and which in certain cases the learned Professor, rather lukewarmly, it must be confessed, attempted to defend.

In the section Geography and Ethnology, Mr. CRAWFORD read a paper on the commixture of the races of man as affecting the progress of the civilisation of the new world; and he laid down the bold doctrine that children the offspring of white and coloured persons, or rather, as he termed them, children the result of the union of the superior with the inferior race, were sickly and feeble, and liable to die young; and he maintained if there was a commixture of the races man would perish from the face of the earth.

In the somewhat warm discussion which followed the reading of this paper, Professor Wilson, of Toronto, said that he had devoted a great deal of time to the question of the mixture of races on the North American continent. In the case of the negro the subject was surrounded by so many social difficulties that so far as important ethnological results were concerned, it could scarcely be said to have had a fair trial. Not so, however, in the case of the red man. There was no legal impediment to marriage between a Red Indian and a white man; some of the latter even boasted of their Indian descent. The colonists who went from this country to the North American continent in the early years of settlement were generally young, unmarried men, who united themselves, either with or without marriage, to Indian women. In process of time there arose a vast population possessing English and Indian blood in their veins—such, for instance, as was found on the Red River settlement. These people possessed physical qualities of a high order—were persevering in the chase, and valiant in fight with their enemies. They were, however, to some extent, civilised, being chiefly Roman Catholics in religion, and no longer using the scalping-knife upon their vanquished foes. When introduced into the society of Anglo-Saxons they frequently manifested very superior intelligence and ability, indicating no degree of inferiority whatever as compared with what was usually called the superior race. One of these persons had been under his instructions at University College, had taken his B.A. degree with honours in classics, and afterwards visited England as an agent of the Red River settlement. He believed that a mixture might take place between the white and the red race with benefit to both. He thought that the same doctrine would apply with respect to the negro and white man, though in that case there had not been so fair a trial as in the case of the Indian.

Mr. CRAFT (a gentleman of colour), who was loudly cheered on rising, defended the African race. In spite of the laws of the Southern States prohibit-

ing intermarriage between the negro and the white, there was a large population in the States claiming affinity with both races. He was within the mark in saying that nearly two-thirds of the negroes in the Northern States of America had more or less of European blood in them, and had it not been for that amalgamation, instead of there being 4,000,000 of slaves in those States, there probably would not have been more than 1,000,000. Whenever the African race had had equal opportunities with the whites, they had shown that they possessed considerable intellectual ability, and many of them had risen to very high position in society. He mentioned that in order that persons who were not acquainted with Africans might understand that there was just as much difference between individual Africans as between individual Englishmen. He did not admit that Kaffirs were fair specimens of the negro race.

Dr. HUNT agreed with Mr. Crawford in the general conclusions at which he had arrived, but he thought he had not dwelt sufficiently on the great physiological law, which was admitted by most observers, that where the intermixture was kept up through succeeding generations the offspring gradually died out, and the race became extinct. He thought that the laws in the Southern States of America against the intermarriage of the negroes and the whites were wise laws.

The discussion was continued by Professor Wilson, Mr. C. Blake, Mr. Hedgeley, and Mr. Craft, and ultimately was adjourned until a future day.

Captain PIM gave an account of the proposed inter-oceanic and international transit route across Central America; and Captain GEORGE FLEMING described the journey made by himself and Mr. Meakin in 1861 from Tientsin, North China, to the capital of Mantchu Tartary.

The only other paper read in this section was by Dr. JAMES HUNT, F.S.A., on "Anthropological Classification."

In the same section on Friday Mr. Crawford read a paper on Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man." This paper, which was listened to with deep attention, after giving some reasons why it was not so likely that the bones of ancient men should be found with those of the extinct elephants and rhinoceroses as their flint arrow-heads and weapons, went on to say:—

We see races of men so diverse, physically and mentally, as Europeans, negroes of Africa, negroes of New Guinea and of the Andaman islands, Arabs, Hindoos, Chinese, Malays, Red Americans, Esquimaux, Hottentots, Australians, and Polynesians. So far as our experience carries us these races continue unchanged as long as there is no intermixture. The Ethiopian represented on Egyptian paintings 4,000 years old is exactly the Ethiopian of the present day. The skeleton of an Egyptian mummy of the same date does not differ from that of a modern Copt. A Persian colony settled in Western India 1,000 years ago, and which has rigorously refrained from intermixture with its black inhabitants, is not now to be distinguished from the descendants of their common progenitors in the parent country. For three centuries Africans and Europeans have been planted in almost every climate of the New World and its islands; and as long as the races have been preserved pure and unmixed there is no appreciable difference between them and the descendants of their common forefathers. But the recent discoveries enable us to give additional evidence of the most instructive kind. I quote from Sir Charles Lyell himself:—"The human skeletons of the Belgian caverns, of times coeval with the mammoth and other extinct mammalia, do not betray any signs of a marked departure in their structure, whether of skull or limb, from the modern standard of certain living races of the human family." In the same manner, the human skeletons found in the pile building of the Swiss lakes, and computed by some to be 12,000 years old, differ in no respect from those of the present inhabitants of Switzerland. If the existing races of man proceeded from a single stock, either the great changes which have taken place must have been effected in the locality of each race, or occurred after migration. Now, distant migration was impossible in the earliest period of man's existence. With the exception of a few inconsiderable islands, every region has, within the historical period, been found peopled usually with a race peculiar to itself. It is only within the last three centuries and a half the existence of half the inhabitants of the world became known to the other half. The civilised Greeks and Romans did not suspect the existence of a New World. Their knowledge of India was imperfect, and of the great islands of the Indian Ocean and Pacific they were wholly ignorant; and even of Africa, so near to them, they knew nothing south of the Atlas and Great Desert. But for one race of man more highly endowed than the rest the different races of mankind would now have been unknown to each other. I conclude, then, that there is no shadow of evidence for the unity of the human race, and none for its having undergone any appreciable change of form. If 1,000 years, or 4,000, or 10,000 years, or 100,000, supposing this last to be the age of the skeletons of the Belgian race contemporary with the mammoth, have effected no appreciable change, it is reasonable to believe that multiplying any of these sums by a million of years would yield nothing but the same cypher.

After explaining that in his opinion Sir Charles Lyell had been misled by the Aryan or Indo-European theory of language, which on the faith of a few words having similar roots led the supporters of this theory to jumble together in one undistinguishable mass the black, the tawny, and the fair, the ever strong and enterprising, the ever weak and unenterprising, and pronounce them to be all of one and the same blood, Mr. Crawford continued:—

Sir Charles Lyell gives it as his opinion that no language lasts, as a living tongue, above 1,000 years. As the authentic history of man is not above three times that length, and, as in some quarters of the world the vicissitudes of language have been unquestionably great, it would, no doubt, be difficult to produce examples of a much longer duration. The Arabic, however, may be cited as a language which has had a somewhat longer

duration, for the Koran is good Arabic at the present day after the lapse of 1,240 years; and when the stationary state of society which belongs to the East, and the peculiar physical geography of the native country of the Arabs, are considered, I see no reason why it may not have been of twice or even of three or four times the duration assigned to language by Sir Charles Lyell. I am told by competent judges that, saving the loss of its dual number and middle voice, modern Greek does not materially differ from ancient; and if such be the case, the Greek language—dating only from the time of Homer (and even then it was a copious tongue), has lasted some 2,600 years. Circumstances peculiar to it, no doubt, contributed to this duration.

All the languages of the world, said Mr. Crawford, had been reckoned by some at 4,000, and by others at 6,000, but it was certain the real number was unknown. As a general rule, languages were numerous in proportion as men were barbarous—that is, in proportion as we get nearer to the time when each primordial horde, or tribe, framed its own independent tongue. Mr. Crawford pointed out that the difference between the brain of the man and ape is less an affair of degree than of absolute quality. The brains of the dog and elephant bear no resemblance to the brain of man or ape, or even to those of each other; yet the dog and elephant are equal, if not, indeed, superior, in sagacity to the most man-like ape. The brain of the wolf is anatomically the same with that of the dog; but what a vast difference in the working of the two brains! He concluded, therefore, that between the brain of man and that of the lower animals, and between the brains of the lower animals among themselves, there exist subtle differences which the most skilful anatomy has not detected, and most probably never will detect.

As to the wide unbridged gulf which divides man from the gorilla, no one has more fully admitted it, and, I must add, so eloquently described it, as Professor Huxley, himself a strong advocate of the Darwinian theory. I quote his own words, when he refers to the structural differences between man and the gorilla:—"Let me take this opportunity, then," says he, "of distinctly asserting that they are great and significant; that every bone of a gorilla bears marks by which it may be distinguished from the corresponding bones of a man; and that, in the present creation at any rate, no intermediate link bridges over the gap between Homo and Troglodytes. . . . At the same time, no one is more strongly convinced than I am of the vastness of the gulf between civilised man and the brutes; or is more certain that, whether from them or not, he is assuredly not of them. No one is less disposed to think lightly of the present dignity, or despairingly of the future hopes, of the only consciously intelligent denizen of this world." The monkeys, then, have an outward and even a structural resemblance to man beyond all other animals, and that is all; but why Nature has bestowed upon them this similarity is a mystery beyond our understanding.

The correspondent of the *Morning Star* says:—

Mr. Craft has become one of the lions of the Association. After his first speech on Thursday, the Town Clerk of Newcastle, a sound Tory by the way, and an anti-Northerner to boot, encouraged and congratulated Mr. Craft with a generous ardour always stronger in Englishmen than theoretical or political prejudice. The levity with which Dr. Hunt treated the claims of the negro race was well rebuked by the dignity and good taste with which Mr. Craft, notwithstanding the provocation to resentment, conducted his reply, and made the best impression. When told that the North hate the coloured race, while in the South they are kindly treated, Mr. Craft answered that it was quite true that the black man in the exercise of freedom of speech and action got kicks in the North, but in the South he was not allowed to live if he pretended to freedom. The kindness of the South was the kindness a man shows to the horse or the dog; and this answer, though obvious enough, had a conclusive effect with many to whom it appeared new.

In the section of Economic Science, on Friday, Mr. H. FAWCETT read a paper on "The Effects of the Recent Gold Discoveries," which attracted considerable attention, and led to a very animated discussion. Mr. Fawcett reckons that the amount of our whole existing gold currency is 300,000,000*l.* The next ten years will introduce 200,000,000*l.* fresh gold from Australia, California, and other quarters. He subtracts from this latter amount 60,000,000*l.*, which he sacrifices to "absorption," allowing that so much of the additional gold will be absorbed in the annual wear and the needs of expanding commerce, the growth and enlargement of which during this period must be taken into the account. This leaves 140,000,000*l.* as the addition to our gold currency in ten years' time. But gold is depreciated and lessens in value according to its abundance. Did it promise, then, to be twice as abundant at the end of ten years as it is now, it would threaten a loss of half its present value; and therefore promising, as it does, an addition of nearly a fourth to its present amount at the end of that period, it threatens a loss by that time of nearly one-fourth of its present value. Mr. Fawcett thinks this depreciation "sufficiently probable to induce any prudent person to take every precaution to obviate its consequences." At the same time he opens out to view another obstacle to the full working of the law, besides the recent eastward run of gold, and an obstacle in its nature permanent. "It should be remembered that a depreciation in the value of gold was always liable to be more or less counteracted, because as the value of gold decreased the profits of gold-mining would diminish, and this would exert a tendency to lessen the supply." Dr. Hancock, of Dublin, supported this counteracting cause, quoting Mr. Senior and other political economists, but Colonel Torrens opposed it. Mr. Davy looked forward, differing from Mr. Fawcett, not only to a continuance of the Eastern demand for gold, but to an increase of it. Mr. Hodgson "inquired whether it might

not be desirable to insert in mortgage deeds that the amount should be repaid to the lender either in gold or silver at his option—a suggestion which shows that the opinion of the speaker inclined to the approaching depreciation of gold. Mr. Ashworth, on the contrary, "thought that political economists attributed too much importance to the gold question, and believed that, however large was the annual production of gold, it would be absorbed." He stood up "for the experience of practical men, which constantly refuted the theories of political economy."

On Saturday there was a botanical excursion to Cray Lough; Canobie and Liddesdale drew away geologists; and a large proportion of visitors went on an excursion to Sunderland, with its vast manufactories, docks, and coal-mines. A large number went down the Monkwearmouth coal-mine.

More were willing to go down than could find dresses at the office, and those who were left without proper pit garments—i.e., very dirty and ragged old clothes, had to descend in what they wore, and, as a matter of course, ruin everything they had on them beyond all power of cleaner or scourer to make fit for use again. There was, in fact, a regular scramble for the clothes, and as each took whatever came first to hand, some surprising misfits were the result, the tall gentlemen, as usual, getting all the shortest garments and, *vice versa*, the little men being encumbered with voluminous breeches and overpowering great coats, in the ample folds and deep recesses of which they looked smaller than ever. There were four ladies among the party, though Monkwearmouth is not a colliery a lady ought to visit, in consequence of its intense heat, but all these were supplied with suitable garments by the men's wives. The "in by," or face of the workings from which the coal is won, is nearly two miles distant from the shaft, and upwards of 1,900 feet, or more than five times the height of St. Paul's, below the surface of the green fields and trees above. The way the visitors were lowered was not in a cage, but in the "tubs," each of which held three squatted down at the bottom. At last, after a descent or rather flight, which seemed almost to inaugurate a new existence, the buckets slowly stopped, and the mild dim spark of the "Geordie" safety lamps at the shaft end beneath was hailed as a welcome sign of life and companionship in this dim world below, and, feeble as was its gleam, it seemed a very constellation after the murky blackness of the shaft itself. It was many minutes before the visitors could accustom their eyesight to distinguish anything, for the Stephenson safety lamps at first only seemed to make the silent darkness more tremendous than ever, and until the very close of the visit few could do more than just distinguish the objects to which their lamps were held. Yet even in this deep there was a lower deep and worse abyss beyond, for beneath the very bottom of the shaft itself, more than 1,000ft. below the earth, sinkers were at work far down below taking it nearly 1,000ft. deeper. Mr. Smith, the viewer of this and many other mines, was with the party, and told them all they wished to know about its ventilation and arrangement, and pointed out what they ought to look at, and which, if there had been any light, they might have seen. From the shaft the party passed to the "bank," as it is called, where a sloping passage, descending at the fearfully rapid incline of one in six, extended downwards still lower into the earth for nearly a mile in length. Down this black aperture the party were lowered in the little tubs which carry the coals, and which ran on a tram, all the boys in charge of which used the Davy lamp. The heat at the bottom of the bank, indeed in all parts of the mine, was very great, as it always is in the great depths of Monkwearmouth. It is seldom less than eighty-four or eighty-five deg., and at the workings often over ninety deg. So great is the heat, in fact, that the men nearly always work almost naked, and in some cases absolutely so. The visitors returned to bank after spending three hours in the mine—enlightened to a certain extent as to the science of coal-mining, keenly alive to its terrors and perils, and bearing about them unmistakable traces of having penetrated to at least the blackest if not the most interesting parts of Monkwearmouth.

The sections were almost deserted on Saturday. In that of Economic Science, Colonel TORRENS read a paper on "Transportation," in which he opposed the extension of the system to Western Australia; and Mr. PURDY read a paper on "The Mortality in Lancashire," in continuation of the paper which he brought before the section at Cambridge, which showed that the short rations of the last twelve months have not had that effect on the death rate in the distressed districts which might have been anticipated. A committee of this section, adopting the suggestion of the President (Sir W. Armstrong), contained in his address, have passed a resolution appointing a committee to wait upon Lord Palmerston and Sir George Grey, to impress upon them the importance of the introduction into the United Kingdom of a decimal system of weights and measures with reference to the interests of science.

The Mayor gave a grand concert on Saturday, in the new Town Hall, to which all the members of the association were invited.

At a meeting of the general committee on Monday afternoon, Bath was fixed upon as the next place of meeting; the other competitors were Dundee, Nottingham, and the Potteries. Sir Charles Lyell is to be president.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The annual show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday, at Kilkenny, under very favourable auspices. The show of cattle and implements was exceedingly good. The Lord-Lieutenant arrived a little before one o'clock at the Town-hall, and was received by the Mayor and other civic authorities. His Excellency having visited the show, was present at a banquet in the evening. In replying to the toast of his health, coupled with "Prosperity to Ireland," he dwelt upon the historic recollections awakened by the ancient city of Kilkenny. It was his painful duty at the

later meetings of the society, and especially at the last held in Limerick, to speak in gloomy tones of the then existing agricultural condition and prospects of the country. It was true that four successive most unfavourable seasons had preceded the present year. 1859 was a year of unusual drought; the three following summers were of almost continuous rain. If they only dealt with memory and did not consider what was due to hope, this would be a moment of the greatest depression; but he trusted they might thank God that they could read in the sunbeams which of late had gladdened their eyes tokens of returning plenty and recovery. It had been computed that if the crops of the present year outequalled the average yield of the last ten years, their value would exceed the value of the crops of 1862 by some ten millions of money. Although the distress arising from recent bad seasons had fallen with most injurious effect upon many parts of Ireland, he was happy to say that while the rate for the relief of the poor amounted in England and Wales to 6s. per head, in Ireland it was only 2s. 6d. per head. The educational statistics of the country showed a great improvement. In 1841 the number of males in 100 who could read was 54, and of females 41. In 1851 it had risen to 58 out of each hundred of the male population, and 49 of the female; and in 1861 to 65 per cent. of the male and 58 per cent. of the female population. In the county of Kilkenny, in 1851, 1 of every 10 of the population attended school, and in 1861 1 in 6. Within the past year, he was glad to be able to state, crime had considerably decreased throughout the whole country. After alluding at some length to other topics connected with agriculture his Excellency concluded as follows:—"Now, my lords and gentlemen, I will only add, this is not a country to despond about. (Hear, hear.) There are now two sets of principles and influences at work for mastery over its future destinies. On that mountain top which overlooks so great a portion of the county, on the majestic Slievenamon—(Hear)—one set of these principles and influences finds its vent in shrill and ill-omened shrieks for strife, for discord, and for the bloodshed of those who possess and those who till the soil. (Prolonged applause.) The other or counter set of principles breathes through such organs as this and other kindred societies, of which it is the humanising and healing purpose to spread the knowledge of useful improvements, to encourage the proprietors of the land to reside upon their estates—(Hear, hear)—and to take an interest in the land they live on, and the men they live with; and to unite all classes and all grades—landlords and tenants, farmers and labourers—in one blessed reciprocity of good-will and good deeds." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

THE GREAT FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

The destruction of Campden House by fire some eighteen months ago will be in general recollection. It and the furniture and decorations which it contained had been insured by its owner, Mr. Woolley, for about 29,000*l.* in the Sun and other insurance offices. These offices declined to pay the amounts which they insured on the ground of fraud and arson on the part of Mr. Woolley. Under these circumstances he brought an action against the Sun Office to recover one of the sums insured, and the case came on for trial at Croydon last week, and occupied Mr. Baron Bramwell and a special jury from Tuesday till Saturday. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, with Mr. Henry James and Mr. Merewether (both specially retained), were for the plaintiff; Mr. Lush, Q.C., Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. Garth, were for the company. At the close of the judge's charge on Saturday, the jury almost at once returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Bovill claimed interest, and declared that he would not abate a halfpenny—and the verdict was accordingly entered for 4,277*l.* 16s. 6*d.* The following outline of this remarkable case, which appears in a leading article of the *Daily News*, will be read with interest:—

Between Kensington Church and Bayswater, just before reaching the classic realms of Holland House, stands, or rather stood, a noble mansion—which used to be called Campden House. It was built about the year 1612 by Sir Baptist Hicks, who was created Viscount Campden, and was long occupied by his family. Within its walls Charles II. held his revels, and it was afterwards occupied by the Princess Anne, in the reign of William III. Indeed, during her time an addition was made which passed by the name of Little Campden House, and which within the last few years was occupied by Mr. Egg, the lamented artist. This property many years ago came into the possession of the Pitt family. At length it was surrounded by houses, and finally passed into the hands of Mr. Woolley. That gentleman began to reside there in 1847, but in the year 1854 he obtained a lease for ninety-nine years—the lease containing covenants that he would repair and insure the house, and, if necessary, rebuild it. As matters now stand, therefore, Mr. Woolley is bound to rebuild the house, which it is admitted cannot cost less than 12,000*l.*

Few who have known anything of London society during the last ten years can be ignorant of the name of Mr. Woolley. There was no more fashionable resort than Campden House. The small theatre and spacious ball-room which it contained afforded peculiar facilities for large entertainments, whilst good-nature or ambition constantly induced the proprietor to place his house at the service of the charitable public or of his private friends. In ordinary cases of course the expense was entirely defrayed by Mr. Woolley, but where charity was the object it depended upon the comparative wealth of the institution whether Mr. Woolley or the charity funds should pay for the gas or the refreshments, or both. The origin of Mr. Woolley is a little mysterious. Before he was five-and-twenty he must have been a clerk, a translator of French, a member of a dramatic company,

and a familiar friend of the well-known Mr. Raggett, if not a waiter or man-of-all-work in his employ. But fortunately he fell in with a Miss Cope, who had 35,000*l.*, and he married her. Property of his own he had none, except a house in Curzon-street, which he sold; but he had a passion for society, furniture, and the fine arts, and no sooner was he married than he began to indulge it. He obtained possession of Campden House, which, although somewhat dilapidated, was admirably fitted for embellishment. With his wife's fortune and the aid of her sister, who possessed a fortune of 35,000*l.*, he converted the old house into a palace. He ransacked all the curiosity-shops, he bought all sorts of pictures and curious china, and, indeed on one occasion he actually purchased an estate in Essex in order to take out a quantity of ancient carved wood, which he fitted up in his new house. This estate, after he had taken from it what he wanted, was sold at a loss of 400*l.* He kept his own carpenter, a man Temple, and his carver and gilder, Timbrell, in his own house, and it is said that not less than 50,000*l.* had been expended in ornamenting this residence. In short, Mr. Woolley was a *rococo* enthusiast, and inspired others with the same passion. He not only spent his time in selecting various articles of furniture, but himself, his sister-in-law, Miss Cope, his brother-in-law, Captain Cope, and his butler Crozier, spent their time in varnishing the carved wood, mending the tapestry, and polishing the sideboards. Devotion to art and social life never fails to obtain its reward, even in this country; and therefore it is not surprising that even the Duchess of Cambridge should have condescended to cross Mr. Woolley's threshold, or that the notorious Colonel Waugh should have thought it judicious to step into Mr. Woolley's place when he retired for a season, and carry on the same splendid round of festivities.

But this style of living, however judiciously managed, requires money; and it is obvious that a fortune of 35,000*l.* is by no means sufficient for such a purpose. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Woolley should have been in the habit of giving bills and renewing them—that he should have executed a bill of sale to Mr. Robins, and that as early as 1859 another bill of sale in favour of his sister-in-law, Miss Cope, should have been executed for 8,000*l.* In fact, before 1861 Mr. Woolley had twice left Campden House. On one occasion he had gone to Tunbridge, where unfortunately he had lost his wife, who was accidentally drowned. On the second occasion he had gone to Brighton, where he occupied a small house. This was in 1861, and no one appears to have been left in Campden House except Temple, the carpenter, Mrs. Temple, and their son, a boy of fifteen. The house at Brighton was partly furnished from Campden House; some valuable pictures were taken there, and the small quantity of wine which the cellars contained; but still the large proportion of the things remained at Kensington.

It was now the beginning of March, 1862. There was no one at Campden House but Temple, his wife, and boy. Mr. Woolley and his butler Crozier—who it appears was constantly in attendance, because of certain fits to which his master was subject—came up from Brighton. The house was to be left empty for a time, and they began to make the necessary preparations. It should be observed that though the house contained some thirty rooms it was only of two storeys. There were five acres of ground, which were enclosed by a stone wall. Entering from the south side by some iron gates you cross the threshold into a spacious hall; on the one side is a grand circular stair—on the other side a library, and above the gallery a ball-room, behind which are the rooms in which Temple and his wife slept. Opposite the library is the green room, above which are the rooms in which Mr. Woolley and Crozier slept; and behind the green room is the theatre. On the west side of the house, and attached to it, is Little Campden House, then occupied by Mr. Egg. It thus appears that the Temples slept on the eastern side of the house, whilst Mr. Woolley slept on the western side—quite apart from each other. As we have mentioned, the rooms remained full of furniture and pictures. The house was not to be occupied, and therefore the pictures were covered with paper, so were the carvings, which had been elaborately varnished; the walls were hung with a sort of druggot, and the tapestry was hung upon the windows, in order that it might be repaired. On Saturday, the 22nd of March, Mr. Woolley and Crozier, the butler, had dined at a restaurant in London. Mr. Temple, his wife, and son, the only other inmates, had brought their ready-cooked sausages from the house of a relation, but being unable to light a fire, had contented themselves with a cold supper. About eleven o'clock the house was shut up, and all retired to rest. But about three o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Woolley was awoke with a loud noise. He rose, and found the house in flames. With difficulty he got down stairs, and forced his way by the back-door into the open air. Crozier followed him. Mr. Temple escaped by the leads, near Little Campden House. Mrs. Temple appeared at the window and presently tumbled down. Her son was saved by the fire-escape brought by the police. It is needless to repeat the details of what took place. None of the police or the neighbours had heard or seen anything until the flames were bursting from every window. It was March, and the night was rainy, nevertheless in an hour and a-half, or less, the house was burnt to the ground.

Few houses are uninsured; but Mr. Woolley being a man of business, having borrowed money upon the security of his furniture from Miss Cope, and being under a legal obligation to rebuild in case of fire, had followed the usual course. The house could not be rebuilt for less than 12,000*l.*; he had borrowed 17,000*l.* from his sister-in-law, 13,000*l.* of which was secured, and as 50,000*l.* had been spent upon the property, it is not surprising that the policies amounted to 29,000*l.* Three of these were in the Sun office—the last being for 5,000*l.*, made so late as the 4th of November, 1861. As soon as Mr. Woolley recovered from the effects of the calamity he made his claim upon the insurance office, and after some hesitation they determined to resist his demand. Mr. Woolley brought his action. The burden of proof was of course upon the company. They were bound to make out that Mr. Woolley had wilfully set fire to the house. This they attempted to do by showing that Mr. Woolley had given a false account immediately after the occurrence, and in particular that he had been seen out of the house at two in the morning, whereas he swore that he had gone to bed at eleven the previous night; that the house had burned with such marvellous rapidity that it must have been set on fire in several places, and on both floors at once; and, lastly, that some clothes were found, with which Mr. Woolley in

tended to escape. But it must be admitted that the evidence in proof of these facts was by no means satisfactory. No kind of attempt was made on either side to explain the origin of the fire. The fire was rapid, but then it was an old house with large passages and a great draught; whilst the witness who undertook to prove that Mr. Woolley was out after eleven could not be relied upon, even if he had been near enough to see him, which he was not. But, besides this, Mr. Woolley had no possible motive for perpetrating the crime attributed to him. The 29,000*l.* which he will obtain from the insurance offices will be all absorbed—12,000*l.* in rebuilding the house, and 17,000*l.* in repaying his sister. Besides which, if, as the company suggested, Mr. Woolley remained silent after setting fire to the house, instead of alarming the Templers, he must have intended the murder of the whole family. In short, as the judge observed, if Mr. Woolley really set fire to the house he must have been guilty not only "of arson, but of perjury, fraud, and possibly murder." Nor is this all: for Crozier, the butler, must have been guilty of the same atrocious crimes. It was suggested, indeed, that Mr. Woolley adopted this plan in order to relieve himself from the burden of inviting his friends, and to enable him to withdraw from a position which he could no longer occupy. No man in his senses would adopt such diabolical means to compass such a paltry end—even if he had been willing to jeopardise some 30,000*l.* worth of property. Under these circumstances it can be no matter of surprise that the jury found so little difficulty in coming to a conclusion in favour of Mr. Woolley, and against the insurance offices.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SCALE THE MATTERHORN.

(From the *Athenæum*.)

Few readers will have forgotten the romantic perils of Mr. Whymper's effort to scale the Matterhorn, that proud peak which has defied Tyndall and every other Alpine climber. Mr. Whymper, undaunted by his marvellous escape, has made another trial this year, with the experiences and results which he states in the following letter:—

Haslemere, Aug. 22, 1863.

I believe it will interest many of your readers to know that the last attempt to ascend the Matterhorn has met with even less success than previous expeditions, although prepared with greater care and better furnished with means to attack the mountain. I arrived at Breuil on the 31st of July, but finding that the quantity of snow would render an ascent exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, waited till the 10th inst., to allow it to melt. We started on a brilliant, cloudless morning, without a breath of wind—two guides, three porters, and myself. In addition to my waterproof tent, we carried 450 feet of rope, a very excellent ash ladder, and a variety of small contrivances for overcoming the peculiar difficulties of the mountain. We got to Mr. Vaughan Hawkins's furthest point (see "Vacation Tourists") without difficulty, a height of about 13,000 feet; but the weather suddenly changed with the magic rapidity which is so much a feature of the Alps. The sunny warmth turned to a chilling, biting wind, blowing from the direction of Monte Rosa; clouds swept across, and in a few minutes surrounded us, and in less than half-an-hour it was snowing hard. After consulting with my men, I resolved to stop, and in two hours we finished a platform which we commenced, but did not use, last year. This brought us to one o'clock. Hardly had we pitched the tent before a thunderstorm broke upon us with appalling fury; the lightning seemed to scorch us as it hissed and quivered around; the thunder was simultaneous with the flashes—short, sharp and decisive in its first crashes, but broken up and rolling as the echoes were hurled from peak to peak. When the storm had partially abated, we issued forth and built a wall around the tent, and then awaited a change in the weather. Until half-past three it snowed incessantly; then the wind changed to the north-west and drove back the clouds. I took the opportunity to send down one porter, as we could only accommodate five in the tent. From this time till sunset the weather oscillated, sometimes blowing hard; then a cloud would surround us until whisked away by the wind; sometimes snowing. The bad weather was evidently confined to the Mont Cervin, for when the clouds lifted we could see everything that could be seen from our *glacis*. Monte Viso, a hundred miles off, was clear and sharp; and the setting sun behind the peaks surrounding Mont Blanc was gorgeous in the extreme. We rose at daybreak; but it had snowed nearly all night, and was continuing to do so. We, therefore, waited till nine, and during a lull commenced to mount. I need scarcely say the work was hard; the rocks, under ordinary conditions difficult at this part, were, from the glaze now upon them, nearly impassable: and after struggling upwards for about two hours, and not reaching the rope left by Prof. Tyndall in 1862, although we saw it dangling in the air, we pulled up and held a council. It was perfectly possible to go on, but perfectly impossible to reach the top on that day at our rate of progression; and it was becoming questionable if we should be able to descend at all with the terrible wind and increasing snow. We, therefore, sounded a retreat at once; and although the descent at first was dangerous and fatiguing beyond anything I have elsewhere experienced in the Alps, we made such good use of our legs on the lower slopes that we reached the inn at Breuil soon after three P.M. Here it was quite fine, and they were astonished to hear that we had, with little intermission, been exposed to a snow-storm of twenty-six hours' duration. My holiday had expired, and I walked the same evening down to Chatillon, en route for England. The manner in which the peak of the Matterhorn has been produced, has given rise to much speculation amongst geologists and others, but hardly any theory which has been advanced can be regarded as satisfactory, while the simple agency of frost does not seem to have been taken into sufficient consideration. The enormous power brought into play by the action of frost, and its influence in forming the outlines of mountains—more particularly the Matterhorn, are subjects which recurred to me on this expedition on many occasions. It was, indeed, impossible not to think about them. Whence come these avalanches of rocks which fall continually—day and night? They fall from two causes: the first and least powerful is the action of

the sun, which detaches small stones or masses of rock which have been arrested on ledges, and bound together by snow or ice. Many times, when the sun has risen high, I have seen such released, fall gently at first, gather strength, and at last grow into a shower of stones. The second, and by far the most powerful, is the freezing of the water which has trickled during the day into the clefts and crannies of the rock. This agency is of course most active in the night, and then, or during very cold weather, the greatest falls take place. It is not too much to say that I have, on several occasions, seen hundreds of tons of rocks careering down one particular part of the Matterhorn well known to all those who have attempted to ascend the mountain. During seven nights which I have passed on it, at heights varying from 11,500 to nearly 13,000 feet, the rocks have fallen incessantly in showers and avalanches. The greatest fall I have heard or seen was at midnight in 1861. I was dozing in a blanket-bag, when from high aloft there came a tremendous report, followed by a second of perfect quiet. Then mass after mass poured over the precipices, the great rocks in advance, and as they descended towards the place where we lay in safety, we could hear them smiting each other, bounding and rebounding from cliff to cliff, making a hurricane of sound,—the more impressive as the cause was invisible. It seemed to me at the time as if the entire face of a cliff had fallen outwards, producing the first great crash, and had afterwards rolled over as I have described. This action of the frost does not cease in winter, inasmuch as it is impossible for the Matterhorn to be entirely covered with snow. Less precipitous mountains may be entirely covered during winter, and if they do not then actually gain height, the wear and tear at least is suspended in their case. It is impossible that agencies so powerful as these can be continually at work without producing some visible alteration in the form of the mountain, and I was not surprised on the last attempt to find many places very much changed. The ledges, for instance, which are traversed below the Col (so vividly described by Mr. Vaughan Hawkins in "Vacation Tourists") are becoming difficult from breaking away, and in many other places I noticed great alterations. We arrive, therefore, at the conclusion that, although such snow-peaks as Mont Blanc may in the course of ages grow higher, the Matterhorn must decrease in height. Whether the action of frost is sufficient to account entirely for the separation of the peak of the Matterhorn from the range of which it is part, may be doubtful; it is, however, a fact worthy of notice that the southern *arêtes* of the mountain,—those on which the combined action of the sun in melting and cold in freezing is most powerful, are crenellated in a most extraordinary manner, while the northern faces are comparatively smooth and unbroken. Not only is it so in the case of the Matterhorn, but also in that of the Dent d'Erren, and many other rocky peaks among the first-class mountains of the Alps.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD WHYMPER.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1863.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—John Henry Backhouse, University College; Edward Barkby, private study; George Slatyer Barrett, Lancashire Independent College; Charles Boothman, Stonyhurst College; Joseph Marshall Collins, Flounders Institute; Henry Williams Cooke, private study; William Coxeter, University College; Augustine David Drake, private study; Samuel Fiddian, Huddersfield College; Henry Martyn Foote, Regent's-park College; Charles Ford, private study; James Edward Hannum, New College; Numa Edward Hartog, University College; James Horan, private study; George Litting, private tuition; James Lockey, private study; Thomas Cochrane Lowe, private study; William Martin, private study; William Thomas Martin, Regent's-park College; Walter Peppercorn, Regent's-park College; Richard Vercoe Pope, private study; Samuel James Rowton, private study; James Roy, private study; Henry Stourton, Stonyhurst College; William Thaine, King's College; William Peverill Turnbull, Trinity College, Cambridge; Arthur Waller, private study; William Williams, University College; Richard Wormell, private study.

SECOND DIVISION.—James Adams, private study; John Bell, University College; James Ledger Bere, private study; Edward John Broadfield, Owens College; Anthony Buckle, Training College, York; George Mallinson Butterworth, Wharfedale College; Alfred Holden Byles, Lancashire Independent College; Alfred Morgan Carter, University College School; George Alexander Christie, New College; Frederic William Conquest, Mead House Grammar School; Frank Crisp, private study; Richard Samuel Dale, Owens College; George Dewdney, private study; Alexander Duncan, Glasgow Training College; William Durban, private study; Joshua Fayle, Flounders Institute; James Gordon, University College; James Hilditch Gough, private study; William Howard Gray, private study; James Greenwood, Baptist College, Chilwell; Charles John Gregg, University College; Arthur William Kay Griffith, Spring-hill College; Edward James Griffiths, private study; John Heelas Hall, private study; Nicholas John Hannen, University College; Thomas Christopher Hatton, private study; Baines Hawkins, private study; John Jefferson, University College; Richard Johnson, Owens College; Thomas Jones, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Clarence Lankester, Cheshunt College; Joseph Francis Leese, Regent's Park College; George Frederick Linney, Flounders Institute; Peter Macdougall, Free Church Trinity College, Glasgow; William Macintosh, private study; Robert Marks, Training College, Highbury; Richard Whiskin Crawford Merington, King's College; David Morris, private study; William Henry Muuns, University College; Frederick Parker Napier, Owens College; Samuel Norwood, private study; William Owens, Queen's College, Liverpool; Joseph Scruby Patner, private study; Rooke Pennington, Wesley College, Sheffield; Harvey Phillips, Rawdon College; Henry Priestley, University College; Francis Butterworth Sandbach, Wesleyan College, Richmond; John Slack, private study; Alfred Smith, Dane John Academy; John Thomson Stonehouse, private study; Samuel Benjamin Taylor, private study; Marcus Joseph Truman, private study; Thomas Hutchinson Waller, Flounders Institute; Henry Warne, private tuition; Thomas Jones Wheldon, private study; Philip Henry Wicksteed, University and Manchester New Colleges; James Beaumont Wohlmann, private study; John

Routledge Wolstenholm, Spring-hill College; William Wooding, Spring-hill College.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.—First Class.—Turnbull (Exhibition). Second Class.—Thaine, Hartog. Third Class.—Fiddian.

LATIN.—First Class.—Hartog (Exhibition). Backhouse, Turnbull (equal). Second Class.—Wicksteed, Griffiths, Hannum, William Thomas Martin (equal), Napier, Gough, Gray (equal). Third Class.—Butterworth.

ENGLISH.—First Class.—Foote (Exhibition), William Martin. Second Class.——. Third Class.—Williams, Hannen.

FRENCH.—Hartog (prize), Hannen, Backhouse, Peppercorn (equal), Horan.

GERMAN.—Hartog (prize), William Williams, Peppercorn, Horan.

SERVITUDE FOR LIFE (A BRIEF DIALOGUE.)

BY J. M. LUDLOW.

(From *Macmillan's Magazine*.)

Frederick Maximus: Harkee here, Dan, you black nigger rascal. You're no longer a slave, you're a servant hired for life.

T. C. Nigger: By golly! Wife and chil'n servants for life too, massa?

F. M.: Yes, all you niggers. But you must work all the same, you know.

T. C. N.: Ies, massa. What wages you gib?

F. M.: Wages, you rascal? Quart of corn a day and three shirts and pantaloons a year, for legal hours of work; fourteen hours a day for half the year, and fifteen the other half.

T. C. N.: Any priv'leges, massa?

F. M.: Privileges? Ha! ha! Yes, privileges of John Driver's whip, or of such other punishment as I choose to inflict, and of not being believed on oath, if you go and peach against me, and of being sold down South when I please, and of being converted by any parson whom I choose to allow.

T. C. N.: Hm. Wife and chil'n my own dis time, massa?

F. M.: Ha! ha! ha! Yes—till I or Mr. Overseer want them. But you have the privilege of taking another wife as often as I allow it, and of having as many children as it pays me to bring up.

T. C. N.: Beg pardon, massa, but what for you call me servant hired for life?

F. M.: What for, you rascal? Because a great man, after whom I named you, when he had written a d—d good book on the "nigger question," says that is all the difference between you and those mean white-livered Yankee working men, who are hired by the month or the day.

T. C. N.: Massa, if him book good book, why's I not priv'leged to learn read it?

F. M.: Read, you infernal scoundrel! Why if any one were to help you to learn, the law gives him fine and imprisonment or lashes,* and what do you suppose you'd get? So off with you.... Stay—how old is that yellow nigger, your wife's daughter?

T. C. N.: Born three weeks 'fore Miss Susy, massa.

F. M.: She'll fetch a right smart price at Mobile, now that New Orleans—

T. C. N.: (Aside, while going away.) Dey say de Yankees aint bery long way. Wish dey was heeah. Wish dey'd gib me rifle 'fore I dies.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Accidents at the seaside continue to be reported. On Wednesday, Mr. Robinson, a solicitor, from Ripon, fell over the Castle Cliff at Scarborough, and was killed.—On Thursday Mr. Allen, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was drowned while bathing off the north shore of the same watering-place.—Two ladies, a mother and her daughter, wandered along the South Scar, Whitby, on the 25th ult., admiring the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Saltwick, and having their attention taken up by those and other objects of interest around them, till they found themselves surrounded by the tide. A gentleman from Hull (Mr. E. Raw), who was shooting gulls on the top of the cliff, observed the ladies in their extremely dangerous position, and procured such assistance as led to their rescue, but not before they had been immersed in the salt water up to the waist. They were hauled up to the top of the cliff in a very affrighted and exhausted state.

On Saturday two men were most seriously burnt at Sevenoaks. They were engaged in working about a brick kiln, when the wall of the kiln gave way, and they were buried under a mass of burning bricks. Before they could be rescued they were so seriously burnt as to make their recovery a matter of great doubt.

On Wednesday afternoon, while Mrs. Manley, wife of the postmaster at Warminster, Wilts, was assisting her husband in stamping the letters, one of them exploded with considerable violence. When Mr. Manley hastened in to see what was the matter he found that his wife had been almost stunned, the stamp forced out of her hand, and there was a sulphurous smoke in the apartment. Upon examination it appeared that one of the letters contained some detonating composition. Though Mrs. Manley was more frightened than hurt, the facts were made known to the Postmaster-General, to whom the name of the sender of the letter was communicated.

On Friday the wife of a porter named Rothwell, residing in Manchester, attempted, in a depressed state of mind, to cut the throats of her three children and her own. In neither case were the wounds dangerous.

* Laws of South Carolina.

Literature.

VICTOR HUGO.*

The name of Victor Hugo has been so long familiar wherever the French language is spoken or French literature is known, that there must be a large public in various lands by which authentic memoirs of his life will be received with pleasure or with curiosity, and to some extent with lively sympathy and reverent regard. An eloquent prose writer, capable of a scornful and withering declamation on political questions that has, perhaps, never been matched in these times, he would have been acknowledged as one of the celebrities of French literature, if he had never penned other works than those which have been launched from the Channel Islands against the political events and the Imperial person central to them during the last few years. But he has a more worthy and a more enduring fame as a poet, whose works are held by the more liberal critics of his own land to be amongst the glories of their literary history, containing some of the greatest creations of their national poetry, and which have laid sure foundations for the author's lasting fame. And besides all this, the acknowledged head of the reaction against the French classical school, and still the foremost representative of the romantic school, is to be honoured as the author of the best of the works of fiction that have been produced in his country during the last half-century. One having piercing intelligence, imagination, worldly experience, historical knowledge, conversance with the human heart, and social and political sympathies of a pronounced order, such as Victor Hugo's, can never be lost sight of in estimating the genius and character of the higher development of the French mind in the present century. A delighted interest and a true homage may well be manifested by those of his own nation who are zealous for the honour of literature and capable of sympathy with a really great and strongly individual man.

It seems to us so long since we read "Notre Dame de Paris," that only the appearance of such works as have recently borne the name of Victor Hugo could persuade us that we have to deal with a contemporary fame, and with a life yet incomplete, in taking up the volumes in which his story is given to the world. The biography just published is said to be by "one who has witnessed" the life delineated: and it is believed that the "witness" is none other than the poet's wife, and that it has been prepared by Madame Hugo under the eye of the celebrated poet and novelist himself. At any rate, it contains not only minute facts of his childhood and his school-boy life, which could be known only to Hugo himself, but also includes specimens of his earliest productions, hitherto unpublished, and among these a complete play, entitled "Inez de Castro," which is certainly an extraordinary work considering the author's age at the time of its composition; thus affording a study of his growth and development, which those admiring his peculiar talents and performances will find to be deeply interesting and significant. It contains also the internal history of his dramatic productions, and the private experiences of the author amongst managers and actresses, which evidence his personal contribution to the composition of this biography. We must consequently accept the book as substantially an autobiography; and as such it perhaps will not raise Victor Hugo in our esteem; unless we are able to make the most generous allowance for the excessive self-consciousness of a man whose career has been interrupted, and his fortunes darkened, as has been the case with the persistent politician and disappointed *littérateur* now exiled in Jersey. There is a good deal of that which is characteristically French in the self-exposure and attitudinising of the ill-concealed author,—such, in fact, as a mere witness could not indulge, and as a true friend would timidly deprecate or openly deplore. Vanity, exaggeration, and supposed superiority to all contemporary fames, tincture more or less strongly almost every chapter of the book. There is a great deal, too, of the play-house experience that has no interest whatever—not even as a revelation of the secrets of life and the method of success in connection with the French stage of five-and-twenty years ago; but that must be received by the reader as presupposing that the indescribably little concerning Victor Hugo is great to the great world of his admirers. The story only reaches to the year 1841; or at least such is our impression after finishing it; but there is so much passing and repassing over the same ground that we may have become confused as to its compass and arrangement.

We do not propose to ourselves for a moment

* *Victor Hugo: a Life Related by One who has Witnessed it.* Two Vols. (Authorised Translation.) London: W. H. Allen and Co.

to follow these memoirs from step to step; especially as general outlines of Hugo's life are given with tolerable accuracy and completeness in well-known volumes of contemporary biography. But we shall make several extracts relating to distinct periods, that may have the effect of sending our readers to these many-coloured and thoroughly Hugo-ish pages. And first, of the very birth of Victor,—which is recorded in a passage having the characteristic affectations of the entire work.

"Victorine was expected, but Victor came, and when he made his appearance one would have said that he knew he was not wanted. He seemed even to come into the world reluctantly. He had none of the good looks of his brothers; he was, indeed, so small, so delicate, and so puny, that the accoucheur declared he was not likely to live."

"I have often heard his mother relate the history of his birth. She said he was not longer than a table-knife. Having dressed him in swaddling clothes, they placed him in an arm-chair, where he occupied so little space that there would have been room for a dozen more of the same size. His brothers were summoned to look at him. 'He was so ugly,' said his mother, 'and was so unlike a human being, that their fine boy Eugène, who was only eighteen months old, and could hardly speak, cried out when he saw him, "Oh, what a little animal!"'

"In this moribund state he was taken to the Mairie. The registers of the first section of Besançon attest the presentation of a boy, born at half-past ten at night, 'Septidi Ventôse, an X. de la République' (26th February, 1802), under the name and prenames of Victor Marie Hugo."

"The moribund did not die. He has since said, in speaking of himself, 'What pure milk, what care, what vows, what love, were lavished upon him, and made him, in a twofold sense, the child of his pertinacious mother!' As soon as he found out that no malice was borne him for not being Victorine, and that, instead of being got rid of, he was the object of such devoted care, he resolved to live. Six months after the accoucheur's prophecy, he was bravely undertaking the fatiguing journey from Besançon to Marseilles."

There is simplicity enough, not without the pleasantness that belongs to all truth even in the delineation of the most common things, in this picture of childhood.

"Frequently, on a summer's evening, Madame Foucher came to call on her friend at the Feuillantines. She would bring with her her son, Victor, and her daughter Adèle. The latter was now old enough to walk by her side, and could amuse herself, and add her little iota of noise to the uproar of the boys."

"The swing Victor had thought of the day he first saw his future home, was placed in the very spot his correct eye had assigned to it. The children rivalled each other both in using and abusing it. No one understood the latter better than Victor. Having once taken possession of it, he could not be made to come down. Standing on the seat, and excited by the wish to show what he could do, he made every exertion to throw himself as high as possible, and disappeared completely amongst the foliage of the trees, which were agitated as if by the wind. Sometimes, however, the boys condescended to offer the little girl a seat, and she allowed herself to be hoisted up, trembling, yet gratified, and earnestly entreating not to be swung so high as last time."

"The swing had its rival in an old broken wheelbarrow. Mademoiselle Adèle was sometimes placed in it, and her eyes would be bandaged. Then the boys would wheel her about the walks, and she had to guess where she was, and the happiness and laughter were complete when she was mistaken and had lost herself in the garden. Sometimes she guessed right; but then they examined the bandage over her eyes, and perceived that she had cheated. In that case, the boys would get angry; it was a stupid affair, and she must begin again. Then they would tie the handkerchief so tight as to leave a dark mark on her skin; they wheeled her to a great distance, and several voices would be heard asking her, 'Where are you now?' She would be mistaken in her guess, and the laughter would recommence."

"When these gentlemen had had enough fun with the little girl, they would leave her to herself, and occupy themselves in sterner pursuits. They would pull out of the ground the laths used by the gardener, and wend their way to the rabbit-hutch. This hutch had three steps. They drew lots as to should climb to the top step, while the others remained below. An assault would then commence. Madame Hugo was not long in discovering that the laths made admirable substitutes for lances. After this discovery on her part, the two armies were reduced to fight with their fists; but this was less amusing, there being no longer any danger of putting each other's eyes out."

"Madame Hugo had a good many little tyrannical ways. Thus, she would scold when her little corps returned from the wars with dirty shirts and torn trousers. She had taken great pains to dress her sons in good stout brown cloth in winter, and strong linen in summer; but no cloth or linen was ever made to resist the fury of their games. One day, when one of the three was coming home with his clothes in tatters, she informed them that the next time any one tore his trousers, he should have a pair made for him similar to those worn by dragons."

"On coming home from school the next day, the children met a troop of men on horseback, who glittered in the sun. Victor, who thought them magnificent, asked who they were."

"Some dragons," said the nurse.

"An hour elapsed, and Madame Hugo not hearing Victor running about and shouting as usual, went to look for him. She discovered him crouching behind a wall, busily occupied in enlarging a rent that had been made in his trousers, and solemnly converting this article of dress into rags."

"What are you doing there?" said his mother angrily.

"The child looked up at her quietly, and answered, 'I want to have a pair of trousers like the dragons.'"

The family affairs had considerable interest, while Victor's father was resident in Italy, and afterwards, as a general of Joseph Buonaparte's, in Madrid: but these we wholly leave to those

who wish to know perfectly the external shapings of the character of the celebrated French romanticist, or the preparations of the sympathies and tendencies of the political exile. We prefer to look as much as we are permitted into the early workings of thought and passion in the boy Hugo. At one period, on the way to join the soldier-father in Spain, Madame Hugo and her children were compelled to spend a month in Bayonne; and at the house in which they resided was a girl, daughter of their landlady, who first excited the sentiment of admiring affection in the poet-soul of Victor.

"Victor was nine years old: the widow's daughter was ten. But ten years to a girl is as fifteen to a boy. She protected and cared for him."

"When there was musket practice going on, Abel and Eugène, who stood on their dignity, to use their mother's expression, did not fail to go and see the manœuvres from the ramparts. Victor preferred remaining with the little girl."

"She would say to him, 'Come with me: I will read to you to prevent your feeling dull.'"

"She would lead him into a corner where there was a flight of steps. They both sat down on them, and she began reading him some very interesting stories, not one word of which could he hear, because he was busy looking at her."

"Her skin, which was pale and transparent, had the delicate white tint of the camellia. He could look at her to his heart's content, so long as her eyes were fixed on the book, but when she, in return, lifted up her head, he became quite crimson."

"Sometimes she found out that he was not attending; then she would get angry, and say to him, 'You are not listening. You must pay attention, or I shall leave off reading.' He would declare that he had listened attentively, in order that she might again look down on her book; but if she chanced to ask him which part pleased him most, he knew not what to reply."

"Once she looked up as he was steadily gazing at the rise and fall of her neckerchief disturbed by her breathing. He was so confused that, without speaking a word, he went to the door, and began to play with the bolt, twisting the handle to such an extent that he grazed his fingers."

"Relating the account of these *little-à-little* with the first person of the female sex who had made him feel confused and awkward, M. Hugo remarked that every one might perhaps remember in his past life some childish amour of this kind, which bore the same relation to love that the light of dawn bears to the full blaze of day. He called it the first cry of the awakening heart."

"Thirty-three years later (in 1844) he again passed through Bayonne, and his first visit was to the house that he had lived in for a time in 1811. Was it the recollection of his mother, or that of the little reader, that attracted him there? The appearance of the house was the same, and it looked very little older. He found the balcony, the door, the window of his room; but he did not revisit the steps, for the house was shut up. Neither did he see again his little reader. He entered the adjoining houses, and inquired if she still lived there, or what had become of her. No one knew her. He sketched the house, and began wandering through the town, hoping vaguely to meet her; but he saw no face resembling hers, and he never again heard any mention of her whom he had loved when nine years old."

How thoroughly the last paragraph of this extract justifies the words we have spoken of the peculiar character of the book, we can leave to our readers so note.

At the time when attendance at school became a necessity, Victor and his brother were placed at the College of the Nobles, in Madrid. To avoid their participation in the Mass and other religious celebrations, Madame Hugo, who was a high-royalist Catholic only in a political sense, and really devoted to the doctrines of Voltaire, declared her sons Protestants: and we suppose it is her celebrated son who is responsible for the excessively French sophism, that "she would rather they were guided by 'their consciences than by their catechisms.'" We are pretty fully instructed by this biography that the Hugos were incomparably the acutest and profoundest and most admirable of all the boys of their own day and circle; and the glorification of the following passage is only representative.

"After mass Don Basilio took them into his room to see how far they were advanced in their studies, and to decide as to which class they should enter. They found there another monk as yellow as Don Basilio, but only resembling him in one particular. Don Manuel was as paunchy as Don Basilio was lean. The contrast was all the more striking in their expressions and gait. Don Manuel was jovial, fat, smiling, caressing in his manners, vivacious, and, by the side of the cold inflexibility of Don Basilio, he looked like an alderman in company with a ghost."

"On the table were Latin books, the same as those in use in the French colleges. As the two brothers were so young, they gave them the book called 'L'Épître,' which they translated fluently. They then tried them with 'De Viris,' but they needed no dictionary for this; neither did they for 'Justin,' nor for 'Quintus Curtius.' The two monks were quite astounded. Don Basilio showed his astonishment by a contraction of the brows; Don Manuel by joyful exclamations and noisy congratulations. Gradually increasing in difficulty, they got on to 'Virgil.' Here they showed more attention, and got on less rapidly; but they could even read 'Lucretius,' though with some difficulty, and only floundered at 'Plautus.'"

"Don Basilio, displeased, asked them what they used to construe when they were eight years old; and when Victor answered 'Tacitus,' he looked at him almost like an enemy."

"He knew not in what division he should place them. Don Manuel thought that they ought to be put amongst the big boys. But Don Basilio replied that it

would not do to mix ages, and that being little they ought to be put with the little ones. Don Manuel was his subordinate, and could only obey; and he conducted the two brothers into a cell where five or six children were learning the elements of the Latin grammar. Besides Latin they were taught drawing and music. The Solfeggio had no great attractions for Victor; but he was naturally quick at drawing, and in this study he also astonished his instructors."

"Don Basilio was not able to leave the brothers long in the class of juniors. They had finished their exercises when the others were about to begin theirs; and they would remain with their arms idly folded nearly the whole lesson-time. This discouraged their school-fellows, who thus had no chance of ever winning prizes. They were removed a step higher; but the same thing occurred again. Then higher still; but they always drove their class-mates to despair. Don Basilio was obliged to give it up, and placed them with the big ones. "In the course of a single week they had advanced from the seventh class to that in which rhetoric was taught."

"The elder boys received these children disdainfully, and began by looking down upon them with all the hauteur of fifteen years. But when they heard them construe, from the open book, passages which all their efforts and the help of the dictionary often failed in making them understand, they perceived that these apparent babies were their superiors, and soon admitted them on a footing of equality."

We pass at a bound all the further educational life of the boy, and all the literary "follies" he perpetrated while still "unfledged":—it is enough to note that when about thirteen or fourteen he wrote military plays, which were enacted to the satisfaction and delight of the whole school to which he belonged; and that a tragedy in five acts, and a comic opera, were but the preludes to the drama, "Inez de Castro," here printed for the first time, which was the point of departure for him, at fifteen years of age, for the dramatic performances of his after career. We do not follow his course from an early introduction to the Academy, through the progress of the production of his successive works; but we must show some of the chief surroundings and early inward struggles of the young poet, by a single quotation. The scene is the house of Madame Duchesnois.

"Victor allowed himself to be persuaded. The two friends set out, and soon reached a little house situated in the Rue de la Tour des Dames. A winding staircase, lighted by an alabaster lamp, conducted them to a room whose furniture was in the style of the Empire, and which made up for want of taste by having cost an enormous price. They passed through one drawing-room and reached a second, when M. Soumet exclaimed, 'Here he is!'

"A door opened, and a woman appeared. Her neck and shoulders were frightfully bare. She thanked Victor very much, and, whilst conversing with him about his odes, led the way into a boudoir, where another actress was seated, who was stout and handsome, although pitted with the small-pox; her neck and shoulders were as bare as those of her hostess: this was Mademoiselle Leverd."

"There was a third female guest, Madame Sophie Gay, whose comic opera, 'Le Maître de Chapelle,' was that very evening to be performed for the first time. She complimented Victor, but was not astonished at seeing him such a mere schoolboy, as her own daughter Delphine, who was scarcely grown up, also composed exquisite odes; and she suggested that they should give a soirée, at which each of the young people should repeat verses in turn."

"The dinner was first-rate. Victor sat between Mademoiselle Duchesnois and Mademoiselle Leverd, and every now and then his thoughts would revert to the singular day he had spent. It had begun by a breakfast, at which he was placed between two curates, and terminated by a dinner, where he was seated between two actresses."

"M. Soumet, who was from the South of France, and was very quick at making friends, addressed the two actresses with the utmost familiarity, and called them at once by their own names. 'I say, Leverd! . . . Duchesnois, have you heard?' . . . These manners shocked Victor, who had never in his life spoken thus to any actress whatever, nor called her anything but madame."

Madame Gay presented them with a private box for the first representation of her play. They therefore set off to witness the performance of the 'Maître de Chapelle.' The box was in the centre of the house, and had three front seats in it. The tragedian and the comedian placed Victor between them. His youthful celebrity, and above all, his grave and bashful mien, attracted them, and they played him a thousand tricks, which annoyed rather than pleased him. He thought the piece would never come to an end, and cared for no part of it but the last scene."

"Well," said M. de Soumet, whilst accompanying him home, 'I hope you are pleased with your evening? The greatest tragedian of the day, the wittiest comedian, and the most literary of women, have thought of no one but you. Good heavens! how anxiously Duchesnois and Leverd inquired, when you were bidding them good-bye, what day you would come to see them again! Come, now, which of the two shall you go and see to-morrow?'

"To-morrow," said Victor, 'I shall call on the Abbé Lamennais.'

"These half-naked women, addressing him and each other with so much familiarity, belonged to a sphere very different from that of which his mourning youthfulness had dreamed. He rose the next day more than ever predisposed to a severe and religious life, and was glad to see the Duke of Rohan coming towards the house. They got into a carriage together, and drove off towards the Faubourg Saint Jacques."

"Victor caught sight of a tall tree overhanging the courtyard of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum."

"That tree is an old acquaintance of mine," said he to the duke. 'I lived in this neighbourhood the greater

part of my childhood. Does the Abbé de Lamennais live near here?'

"Close by."

"The carriage drove into the cul-de-sac of the Feuillantines. He stopped in front of the gate."

"What!" exclaimed Victor, 'does the Abbé de Lamennais lodge at the Feuillantines?'

"Yes; but what is there so astonishing in this?'

"Victor told him that he had spent his childhood at this identical house, Les Feuillantines. They entered the apartment formerly occupied by Madame Hugo. Nothing was changed in it, except that for the moment everything was in disorder: the dining-room and the drawing-room were crowded with trunks and parcels, and amongst them moved about a weakly little man, with a bilious-looking face, and large and beautiful but restless eyes; his nose all but touched his chin. His childish-looking mouth formed a wonderful contrast to his other features, which were harassed and nervous-looking."

"This little man was but poorly clothed. He wore an old great-coat of grey cloth, which displayed a shirt of brownish linen, and a cravat originally of black silk, but now reduced to a mere rag: the shortened trousers scarcely reached his lean ankles, and permitted a pair of stockings of a faded blue colour to be seen. At every step he took, the treble row of nails with which his coarse shoes were fastened clanged against the ground."

"Dear Abbé," said the Duke, 'I bring you a penitent.'

"He introduced Victor to him, and M. Lamennais offered him his hand."

"Victor came at the wrong moment to the confessional, in the middle of a move. The Abbé Caron, with whom M. de Lamennais resided, was quitting the Feuillantines, and M. de Lamennais was to leave that very night. He gave Victor his new address, and made an appointment with him."

"Victor attended, and confessed himself very seriously and with scrupulous and conscientious minuteness. His greatest sin consisted of the temptations to which he had been subjected by the demoiselles Duchesnois and Leverd. M. de Lamennais, perceiving that these really were his greatest crimes, substituted in future a quiet chat for confession."

We cannot look back over our extracts without something of relenting, that we have used so much of our space, and that we have represented so little of the book: but we know not how otherwise we could have fairly exhibited the character of a work which is sure to attract much attention, than by continuous rather than merely fragmentary quotations. Our chief regret is, that we are compelled to pass by, without extracting even a paragraph, two chapters in which Chateaubriand and Lamartine are very livingly presented to us: and which we can specially commend to the perusal of our readers."

Amongst the political and social activities of Victor Hugo's life, scarcely any is more deserving of sympathy than that relative to Capital Punishment, as to which many interesting particulars are given in this work. The specially literary career of M. Hugo is apparently completed within the narrative of these volumes; though with politics also they are concerned so far as to illustrate his own saying that "he was thrown into the literary world at sixteen by his political passions." All that follows his admission to the Academy, on offering himself for the fourth time, in 1841, is regarded by the author of this memoir as belonging to "a new existence," which, it is said, "will be the object of a new publication."

MODERN JESUITISM.*

Mr. M'Ghee is an Irish Protestant of the Spooner, Whalley, and Newdegate school—more intelligent, and therefore less virulent but not less decided in his antagonism to Popery, Puseyism, and above all to Jesuitism, which, certainly not without reason, he regards as the incarnation of Satanic subtlety and wickedness. A broader and more generous spirit would have been more becoming his position, and would have secured for his statements more weight. Unfortunately, the extreme character of his views and the severity of his strictures on his opponents, some of whom, at least, deserve credit for conscientiousness, will prevent him from getting a fair hearing on a subject of great importance, and of which he has a considerable knowledge. We are ourselves no admirers of Dr. Pusey's opinions, but we cannot question the sincerity and earnestness of the man, and therefore we regret the assertion that it "is a stretch of Christian charity to apply the terms 'seeking after truth' to him and his friends." To an Evangelical clergyman, indeed, the contradiction between the Prayer-book and the doctrines taught in "Tracts for the Times" will be sufficiently manifest, but impartial observers cannot fail to see that the inconsistency of the Evangelical himself is as great, and that he at least is not entitled to cast the first stone at the Tractarian, and impeach not only his opinion, but his honesty. Towards Popery itself our author adopts a more respectful and moderate tone than to Puseyism, but here, too, occasionally

* *The Poor Gentleman of Liège: being the History of the Jesuits in England and Ireland for the last Sixty Years.* Translated from their own historian, M. Cretineau Joly. By Rev. R. J. M'GHEE, M.A. Part I. London: J. F. Shaw and Co.

his zeal outruns his discretion. We are as much opposed to the doctrine and practice of the Mass as he is, but we cannot believe that the best way of refuting the errors connected with it is to quote "the unbloody sacrifice of Cain, the idolatry of the calf in Horeb, and the magical devices of Simon Magus," as its prototypes. Such a style of argument will irritate the passions, but it can never move the conviction of any man—it indicates, indeed, an inability to discuss the question in the only temper that is fitted to produce any beneficial results. We always admire clear and distinct utterances in controversy—we want to have the whole truth set forth with boldness and force, but we desire also to see that wise and comprehensive charity which will recognise the strength of an opponent's case and seek fairly to grapple with it. One-sidedness is the failing of many controversialists, but nowhere is it more manifest than in the majority of these ultra-Protestant champions. Dogmatic assertions, irrelevant quotations of Scripture, exaggerated representations of Popish views, and often railing accusation, take the place of that more sober reasoning which alone can appeal to the judgment of an intelligent Roman Catholic. Mr. M'Ghee is by no means so egregious an offender as others of the party, but in him we note the absence of that unprejudiced and dispassionate spirit which ought to be preserved even when dealing with a system so false and corrupt as Popery."

It is Jesuitism, however, which is the object of our author's special abhorrence. His idea of the system is that so well expressed by Grinfield, that, "whilst Protestantism is religion, and Tractarianism is religion, Jesuitism is no religion at all: it is Popery, minus piety—it is superstition, minus devotion—it is infidelity, minus profession—it is worldly wisdom clothed in Mariolatry." Its marvellous craft, its singular unity of purpose, its variety of agency, with the absolute subordination and obedience of all, and the absence of all moral and religious scruples in the prosecution of its plans, constitute it an engine of terrific power, which is always employed for the worst purposes. In Mr. M'Ghee's view it is a perennial fountain from which evils of all description, social, religious, and political, are continually flowing. It has its allies everywhere, and adopts the most contrary lines of policy to secure its ends, using Churchmen and Dissenters, Radicals and Tories, moral reformers and infidels, as its unconscious instruments. Of course it has been busy in the Oxford colleges; but it has been quite as active in Dissenting circles, whose members, though not very promising as converts, "might still become useful allies in an assault against all Protestant institutions subsidised by the State, and be deluded into fulfilling the behests of the Jesuits, under the belief that they were serving the cause of liberty." So, too, in the spread of secularism among the working classes, we may trace the hand of the same crafty intriguers, who toiled in the hope that "if the Romish religion could not be implanted in the heart of the masses of the great manufacturing towns, at least all other religions might be discredited." In fact, there is scarcely an evil under which we have suffered of late years which this gentleman would not be disposed to attribute to Jesuit operations. It is certainly a convenient theory, especially for the clergyman of a Church on which rests the twofold reproach that her Protestant colleges and pulpits have sent so many to swell the ranks of Popery, and that all her costly machinery has not sufficed for the instruction of the great masses of the population. It might, possibly, have been suspected that her teachings had a direct tendency to produce the former result, and that her inability to preserve the people from the inroads of infidelity evidenced the inefficiency of her boasted system, were it not that here we have a sufficient reason to account for both. These subtle and indefatigable Jesuits have counteracted her efforts at every point, and it is the fatal policy of Liberalism in giving full play to their operations which is entirely at fault. There are some, possibly, who will believe all this, or, in truth, anything else, however monstrous, concerning Jesuits, but they will be comparatively few, while others will be repelled by this indiscriminate style of attack on a system which has sins enough of its own to answer for without being credited with others with which it cannot be shown to have any connection."

These exaggerated representations are the more to be regretted, because, apart from them, there is quite sufficient in this volume to afford matter for serious thought. Mr. M'Ghee has undoubtedly done wisely in bringing before English readers the history of the revival of Jesuitism in Europe, written by one who sees in the Order nothing but the perfection of wisdom and the beauty of holiness. The friendly narrative of this ardent admirer will do more to open the eyes of Englishmen to the true character of the organisation than the most violent declamation of its

bitterest foes. The cool assumption of superior goodness, the frequent claims to a Providential interposition on behalf of the Order, the plausible sophistry with which deeds of unrighteousness are justified, the references to the Jesuits as a suffering and persecuted race, and the covert sneers at those by whose simplicity and weakness they have profited, are intensely disgusting, and the effect would have been stronger but for much of the commentary with which Mr. McGhee has thought it necessary to explain and correct M. Cretineau's text. The narrative opens with the expulsion of the Jesuits from Russia, a country where, when banished from all Roman Catholic countries in Europe, they had found a shelter, which they had abused and so forfeited. The account given of the whole transaction by M. Cretineau is excessively amusing. These Jesuits, we are here taught, were a band of simple-minded men who, in the most disinterested spirit, were labouring in their special field as teachers, and had secured such an amount of public favour that, though most scrupulous as to the "duty of tacitly respecting the consciences of their pupils,—a duty which was self-imposed upon them," they saw their converts continually increasing. Theirs was the innocence of doves, but the results they secured were such as led others to suspect them of the craft of the serpent. No charge could be more false. "Catholics to the very bottom of their hearts, they trained in morals as well as in literature children who belonged to all forms of religion, even those of the Greek ritual; and during the space of more than forty years their circumspection never failed. No person had ever been able to accuse them of having betrayed the confidence of parents for the benefit of the Roman faith. Nevertheless, the number of Catholics was yearly increased." Thus virtue had its own reward. They were discreet, wise, reticent as to their peculiar doctrines, and the fruit was, a continued extension of the Church they loved so well. Unfortunately, Russian politicians did not appreciate these qualities, but looked only at the result of their teaching; and their feeling was strengthened by the conversion of Prince Alexander Galitzin, a nephew of the Minister of Religion, a youth of fifteen, who had been a pupil in the institution for two years. Then came in the Bible Society, for which England obtained admission into the Russian Empire (?), and which took advantage of the Emperor's "gratitude for the blessing which the reading of the Vulgate had produced on his feelings." "No one explained to him the difference of the two Bibles; he never imagined that the hand of man could have dared to alter the primitive text of God's own Word." Hence arose his attachment to the Bible Society, and, as an ultimate consequence, the expulsion of the holy, diligent, and disinterested Order of the Jesuits from Russia.

This is a good specimen of the tone which pervades the book. We cannot follow the detailed account of the revival and progress of the Order in Austria, France, Holland, and especially in our own country. The last will be especially interesting to our readers. Without any doubt as to the wisdom as well as righteousness of the most absolute religious liberty, and without going the length of Mr. McGhee, who says that "English statesmen, honoured and beloved by the English nation, have been made the means of handing over the liberties of their country to the power of the Society of Ignatius Loyola," we are fully conscious of the mischief done by Jesuit influence in this country. Some of the references to our policy, by M. Cretineau, are not a little mortifying. He must suppose us strangely credulous if he supposes that we believe that "the Jesuits do not seek the shade," and that it is our confidence in their transparency which has led us to refrain from all action adverse to them. It is not very pleasant to be told that "by a strange reversal of all received opinions, it is in countries separated from the Catholic faith that the Jesuits prospered and increased," and that this is pre-eminently true of our own land. To those who applauded Father Mathew and his labours in the cause of temperance it must be specially unwelcome to hear, on the authority of their own historian, that "the Jesuits took advantage of everything that could be useful in this voluntary renunciation of all intoxicating liquors in such a country as Ireland. They became the zealous propagators of the Christian idea of Father Mathew; by their care it spread with inconceivable rapidity. The temperance societies were the auxiliaries of the mission which the fathers established for themselves." In short, this book accounts for what we have long observed with much regret and some anxiety, in the altered tone of feeling among Roman Catholics both in England and Ireland, the presence of Jesuit influence, and could wish that it were otherwise. These are the inconveniences of that perfect liberty our law recognises, but they do

not shake our conviction as to the righteousness of the principle. We have no faith in measures of coercion except for the suppression of fraud and violence, and we have perfect faith in the ultimate triumph of truth—a result that will be realised all the sooner if impatient men do not employ unwarranted means to antedate what may be delayed, but cannot be hindered.

INVESTIGATIONS IN BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY.*

A critical and exhaustive treatise on Scripture Geography is one of the great wants of the Biblical student. Though much has been done for the subject by recent travellers and living scholars, and though the results they have ascertained are becoming gradually introduced into encyclopædic works, a complete investigation of the subject, bringing together all known facts, reviewing them in an independent spirit and with critical minuteness, and arranging them with clearness after a scientific method, would confer the greatest possible advantage on scholars, and valuably assist the illustration of the historical truthfulness and accuracy of the more ancient Scriptures. (Such a treatise on the physical and historical geography of Palestine has been planned by the Rev. Mr. Wilton, incumbent of Scopton, Notts; and the first part, already executed and published, deals with that portion of the Holy Land known as the "South Country.")

The word "Negeb" is that original term represented in our version by the words "South Country" or "the South." The translation is, however, inadequate; and Mr. Wilton has done well to preserve the original word; which, signifying "to be arid," applies with fitness to the south of Palestine, which has aridity as its characteristic, but also includes portions that do not lie southerly, but are by natural features included in the dry country. Mr. Wilton's first care, therefore, is to determine the general range of the Negeb, and to define its limits by means of various references and descriptions scattered up and down the Scriptures. After examining twelve groups of these passages, his analysis yields the conclusion, that the Negeb comprised a considerable but irregularly shaped tract of country; its main portion stretches from the mountains and lowland of Judah on the north to the mountains of 'Azazimeh on the south, and from the Dead Sea and Southern Ghor on the east to the Mediterranean on the West. It had, however, a further extension north-eastwardly, and south-westwardly,—in the latter direction meeting the desert el-Tih; thus occupying a middle position, both topographically and physically, between the rich soil of central Canaan and the sandy wastes of that great and terrible wilderness. It is an appreciable gain to a Biblical interpreter to have these limits defined: for it is unquestionable that vague and contradictory opinions respecting this district of country exist amongst Biblical geographers; their misconceptions extending not only to its extent and relation to other divisions, but even to its very locality and characteristics. Very many passages of Scripture that were confused and perplexing become plain, and add an important element to the truth-seeming of the narratives or poetical descriptions in which they occur, when this, at first sight, trifling matter is placed in the true light.

But it is to the knowledge of the special characteristics of the Negeb that we shall owe still more the illustration of Old Testament pages. Mr. Wilton shows how these are represented in Scripture; and how amply they supply materials for understanding the physical condition and natural life of the district; and then adduces the testimonies of explorers and scientific travellers in confirmation and extension of the facts of Scripture. In the course of the comparison of modern observation and experience in the Negeb with the statements of the Old Testament, Mr. Wilton finds occasion to adduce several instances of the fulfilment of prophecy; and though we cannot profess to see the force of all that he so adduces, the striking character of other realisations in event of the long previous anticipations of Scripture, will impress such minds as have not a foregone conclusion against predictions.

But the larger and more difficult part of Mr. Wilton's labours has been the attempt, made very elaborately and exhaustively, to identify the exact sites of the different cities of the "South country," enumerated in Joshua xv. 21—32. For this purpose he has employed the various materials furnished by the Bible itself, which are much more copious than some have recognised,—also, the writings of Josephus and the Greek and Roman topographers, the Ono-

masticon of Eusebius and Jerome, the itineraries of early pilgrims, the chronicles of Crusaders, and, last but not least, the descriptions of modern travellers. We believe the author is right in saying that such an attempt has never been made systematically before; and that it constitutes the most original feature of his book.

It will be seen that we think very highly of Mr. Wilton's laborious endeavours in the service of the elucidation of historical Scripture, and of the knowledge of literature and the scholarly acquirements that he has brought to his subject. As then we desire to commend it warmly to Biblical students, it will perhaps be well that we conclude this notice by quoting the canons laid down by the author, the whole or greater number of which he has required to be satisfied, before pronouncing the identification of the sites of the cities of the Negeb.

"1. The original name should be retained, either in its essential letters, or in its peculiar signification.

"2. The specifications of distance from, or relation to, other places, supplied by the Bible, Josephus, Eusebius, Jerome, &c., must be verified.

"3. Any characteristic features by which the locality itself was anciently signified must be found existing now; due allowance being made for the lapse of ages and for other modifying circumstances.

"4. Every condition required by the several passages of Scripture, &c., in which the place is mentioned, must be satisfactorily fulfilled.

"5. The actual traces of former habitations on the spot are strongly confirmatory, although not absolutely indispensable for obvious reasons."

Excellent indexes of persons, places, things, and passages of Scripture illustrated, make the book perfect for reference.

Poetry.

A SONNET FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRaise.

It is not perfect praise that seeks the aid
Of arch'd roof, where holy prayers are said;
Or of the blest day, when pious feeling
Is stirred by the sweet sound of church-bell pealing.
Praise must be daily pleasure, daily use,
Must rise from out our work, from the profuse
Sources of common duties, living our lives
Of joy and sorrow alternate; sisters and wives,
Children and mothers, husbands, fathers, brothers,
Living and fighting for the many others,
Saying the strong word, looking the kindly thought,
Healing the wounded traveller.

So is brought

Best and most worthily, unto the feet
Of Him who needs no praise, an offering meet.

Ashurst Wood.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The King of Prussia visited Queen Victoria at Rosenau on Monday, and returned on the following day.

The *Europe* states that an interview between Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Austria has been definitively agreed upon, and will probably take place on the 3rd September.

On Wednesday week, the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort, the prizes, founded by his Royal Highness for the assistance of artisans, and for the dowry of respectable young women, were distributed at Coburg in the usual manner.

On the 26th ult., the birthday of the Prince Consort, the Queen sent for many of the officials of the adjacent districts, and handed to each of them a sum of money to be distributed among the poor of the districts.

Her Majesty the Queen will leave Rosenau on her return to England on Monday, the 7th of September. It is expected her Majesty, on her homeward journey, will spend one day with the King of the Belgians, and arrive at Windsor Castle on Thursday, the 10th, where the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur will meet her Majesty. The Queen will stop one night only at the Castle, and then leave for Scotland.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Abergeldie Castle, and the papers speak of the immense pressure in the little church of Crathie when they are present. The *North British Mail* gives the following account of the Braemar gathering, last week:—

The Braemar gathering took place at the seat of the Earl of Fife, Mar Lodge, on Thursday. Great preparations had been made—a muster of the clans Duff and Farquharson, &c.—to make the occasion worthy of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, her royal highness not having seen the picturesque sight. At about two o'clock the games commenced. These consisted of races, tossing the caber, putting the stone, Highland dances, including the sword dance, reels, &c. The Prince and Princess arrived about half-past three (half an hour after they were expected), and were received enthusiastically by the spectators, a very great number of whom, including a fashionable circle, were present. Her royal highness took her seat on a raised dais, in front of a select circle, and watched the further progress of the sports with considerable interest. The Prince stood behind her royal highness's chair. Both their royal highnesses were in dress of a partially Highland character. The weather unfortunately was very unfavourable, heavy showers falling during the time; but the games passed off as well as could possibly have been expected under such a drawback. At the conclusion of the games their royal highnesses went to Mar Lodge, where they will remain till Saturday as the guests of the Earl and Countess of Fife.

Sir Charles Wood, the Lord Chancellor, Earl

* *The Negeb, or "South Country" of Scripture.* By EDWARD WILTON, M.A. Oxon. With a Map. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir G. Grey, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and Mr. Milner Gibson remain absent from the metropolis.

Prince Alfred has been at Potsdam and has returned to Rosenau.

Lord Palmerston has left town for Wales.

We are glad to learn that the health of the Archbishop of Dublin is considerably improved, the symptoms which occasioned immediate alarm having disappeared.

Earl Russell is to be presented with the freedom of Dundee.

It is currently reported in military circles that General R. Rumley will be the president of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley's court-martial.—*United Service Gazette*.

The Geyser has been told off to cruise in British waters to protect vessels leaving our ports from the Florida.

Mr. Sotherton-Estcourt, M.P., who last year ruptured a blood-vessel, and whose health in consequence was seriously injured, has returned to his seat after a residence in Italy. We are glad to learn that his health is likely to be re-established.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, has been the guest of Lord Donoughmore for several days. He has visited, in his lordship's company, all the places of interest in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, including its public institutions, &c. Several other members of the Irish nobility, it is said, have invited him to spend some time at their seats.

Sir James Hudson left Turin on the 8th ult. for the hills. On the subject of Sir James's retirement from the embassy there has been much undesirable misapprehension and erroneous statement which will shortly be cleared up.—*Daily News*.

It is said that Mr. Odo Russell has been recalled from Rome, and will become Secretary to the Legation in Turin.

Miscellaneous News.

THE CONFEDERATE RAMS.—The second of the steam rams built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, it is supposed for the Confederates, was launched on Saturday. She was named *El Monassar*—the Victory. Her sister ship is called *El Toussoun*. Both are formidable ships, fitted with all the newest inventions for warlike destruction. *El Toussoun*, it is said, is likely to be ready for sea in a month.

A COLLIERY ACCIDENT by which the lives of between one hundred and two hundred men and boys were jeopardised has occurred near Newcastle. The scene of the accident is the Burradon Colliery, in which ninety men lost their lives about three years ago. On Monday, about noon, the winding machine balance-weight became detached, and, smashing through the engine-house, broke the shaft ropes. The cages thus loosened went crashing to the bottom, cutting off all communication between the men in the pit and the surface. Fortunately the poor fellows made their way into an adjoining pit, and were thus saved.

COTTON AND COTTON THREAD.—The beautiful lace cotton thread referred to as having attracted the attention of the Cotton Supply Association on account of its excellence, was spun and doubled by Messrs. Thomas Oliver and Sons, of Waterhouse Mills, Bollington, near Macclesfield, from the bale of cotton which was recently exhibited in the House of Commons as a sample of the produce of the Jamaica Cotton Company's farms in Jamaica. The company have sold their late shipment of cotton at an average price of 6d. per lb. above that of ordinary American cottons. It can, therefore, no more be said with truth that as good cotton cannot be grown in Jamaica as in the Southern States of America.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for the past month are strikingly favourable, the declared value of our exportations having been 13,648,840*l.*, which is 1,517,039*l.*, or 12½ per cent., in excess of the total for the corresponding month of last year, and 3,554,580*l.* in excess of that for July, 1861. The improvement has been distributed among all the principal articles of production, linen and woollen manufactures being especially prominent. There has also been some revival in the shipment of railway iron to the United States, and the export of arms and ammunition has been more than double that of the same month of the last two years—the total, which was 75,836*l.* in July, 1862, being now 166,591*l.* Of cotton manufactures the shipments show an increase of about 10 per cent. in value, but a decrease of about 20 per cent. in quantity. With regard to imported articles, the consumption during the month has, as would naturally follow from the good state of trade, been active, an increase being shown in the deliveries of sugar, tea, cocoa, wines, spirits, and spices.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have just presented their seventh annual report, whence it appears that no less than forty-one out of the seventy millions raised by Mr. Gladstone are due to home taxation. This is a remarkable illustration of the extent to which the principles of free trade have affected our financial policy. Of the articles, too, on which this vast amount of income is raised, very few are the subjects of foreign trade. The only articles which could be made directly the subjects of exchange or barter in the list of excise duties, are home-made spirits, malt, hops, racehorses, and chicory. There are only five other articles of excise taxation—hackney carriages, stage carriages, railways, licences, and game licences. Yet these few items produce nearly eighteen millions of revenue—a far larger proportion of the forty-one millions than

is produced by either of the other heads of inland taxation. The rest is raised by stamps, which produce nine millions, and the assessed and property taxes, which produce nearly fourteen millions.

AN EXEMPLARY RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, which was in the van of railway enterprise—being established by the combined energy and foresight of the late George Stephenson and Edward Pease—held its last meeting as an independent company lately at Darlington. It forms now merely a section of the North-Eastern system. Mr. Pease, M.P., at the meeting, congratulated the shareholders on their unquestionable, unexceptional, and gratifying position as a company. They had been in existence thirty-eight years, and yet had not killed a single passenger, nor run a Sunday excursion-train over all that period. Only such trains as were indispensable for Government purposes, and to accommodate parties in reaching distant places of worship, had they permitted to run. They began with only 100,000*l.* capital; they were now handing over to the North-Eastern 4,000,000*l.* They had not, as many other companies had done, squandered their money by unnecessary and unjust competition, never having sought to encroach upon districts already supplied with railway accommodation. The shareholders deservedly accorded a vote of thanks to the directors.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE MULLER ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We learn from the report which has been issued that during the past year the health of the orphans has been distinguished by its usual excellence, and the mortality has been considerably below one per cent. During the year 1,134 orphans were in three houses. Of these eight have died; three girls were expelled, as a last means of "seeking their benefit"; four were sent back to their relations, as unsuitable inmates, from bodily or mental causes; one boy was sent to his relations because he could not be recommended as an apprentice; another was apprenticed by his relatives; eight were sent to their friends, who had become able to maintain them; eighteen boys were apprenticed and thirty-one girls were sent out to service at the expense of the institution. These deductions, 74 in number, left on the 26th May last, the date of the current report, 1,060 orphans in the three institutions. The income of the institution from May 26, 1862, to the same period of the present year, was 19,156*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and the expenditure, 11,194*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 7,962*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* This sum, large as it is, represents only a portion of the money received by Mr. Muller without direct asking. There are also the building fund for the Orphan Houses and the fund for missions.—*Bristol Mercury*.

Gleanings.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have been appointed publishers to the University of Oxford.

It is said that Lord Clyde has left the greater part of his fortune to a son of General Eyre.

Barnes's Notes on Matthew have been translated into Chinese by a native Christian at Hong-Kong.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of a 20*l.* Bank of England note "for the public service!"

Two gentlemen and a boatman have performed the perilous feat of sailing from Plymouth to Jersey and back in an open boat.

The manufacturers of the well-known Norwich Gates (in last year's exhibition) have received an order for similar gates for the Pasha of Egypt.

On Friday last the stock of cotton at Liverpool was 247,450 bales against 63,410 at the corresponding period last year.

A well-known Frenchman, M. Emile de Girardin, has recently written, "England is not a Great Power—she is a Great Mistake."

When Prince Arthur was at Dolgelly the other day he ordered as a present for his little sister the Princess Beatrice, a dress of linsey-woolsey, a Welsh hat and shoes, all of Welsh manufacture.

Three model lodging-houses, recently erected on speculation near Norland-square, Notting-hill, at a cost of about 1,500*l.*, are making a steady return of 5*l.* a week.

The *New York Times* of the 5th inst. gives a list of 47 inquests, held by coroners on the previous day, on persons who had been sun-struck. Most of them were natives of Ireland.

A lady at sea, full of apprehension in a gale of wind, cried out, among other exclamations, "We shall go to the bottom; mercy on us, how my head swims!" "Madam, never fear," said one of the sailors, "you can never go to the bottom while your head swims."

How near akin laughter is to tears was shown when Rubens, with a single stroke of his brush, turned a laughing child in a painting to one crying; and our mothers, without being great painters, have often brought us, in like manner, from joy to grief by a single stroke.

President Lincoln has not drawn his salary for the past year from the treasury. When reminded by friends that by putting the same upon interest he would receive an income of at least 1,200 dols., he replied that he thought the United States needed the use of the money quite as much as any person, and he would let it remain.—*New York Tribune*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TURKISH ROOM.—One of the rooms on the first floor of Marlborough House has recently been converted into a very good representation of a Turkish mandar's or reception-room. It is hung about with the many valuable and interesting articles which his Royal Highness brought home as souvenirs of his recent tour, and with the

mat and other objects given to him by his New Zealand visitors. Notwithstanding several shortcomings, the fittings of the room (afterwards described in detail) have been very successfully designed.—*Building News*.

As a lady was presiding at a tea-table the other evening, one of her sleeves got burnt a little from a spirit-lamp, underneath a small urn. A young fop present, thinking to be witty on the accident, remarked with a drawl, "He did not think Miss Alice so apt to take fire."—"Nor am I, sir," she answered with great readiness, "from such sparks as you."

LADY ANGLERS.—Angling is now one of the most fashionable amusements for ladies. The Princess of Wales is frequently to be seen, rod in hand, on the banks of the Dee or its tributaries. On Thursday last, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox went fishing on the Spey, and met with remarkable success, taking two grilse of 8lb. and 8½ lb.; and on Friday her ladyship caught a salmon of 18lb.—*Banffshire Journal*.

A SALT-WATER LORD CHANCELLOR.—A pleasant story is told of a conversation between two sailors who saw the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain climbing up the side of his yacht in a marine jacket and trousers. "I think, Jack," said the sailor, as he turned a knowing look to his messmate, "this is the first time one ever saw a short Chancery suit!"—*Court Journal*.

M. NADAR'S AERIAL MACHINE.—M. Nadar's newly-invented aerial machine, which is occupying considerable attention in Paris, is already nearly half finished. Its dimensions are so enormous that it will have accommodation, it is declared, for more than a hundred passengers. The first aerial journey will be to Baden. M. Nadar will call his balloon the "Quand-Même."

A YORKSHIRE COMPLIMENT.—At an inquest held at Bramley, before Mr. Blackburn, the borough coroner, a witness, in the course of his evidence, said—referring to a neighbour whom he had seen standing at his door—"When I saw him I passed the compliment to him." Coroner: What compliment? Witness: Bray up't dake. Coroner: Can you spell it? Witness: No. Coroner: Do you know what it means? Witness: No, but I consider it a compliment.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ASSYRIAN HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.—FURTHER EXPLORATIONS.—In a letter to the *Athenæum* from Sir Henry Rawlinson, on this subject, we read:—"I congratulate those who are interested in cuneiform research on two recent circumstances. The one is, that the Institute of France, the first critical body in the world, has just conferred its biennial prize of 20,000 francs on M. Oppert for his Assyrian decipherments,—thereby guaranteeing in the face of Europe the authenticity and value of our labours, and putting to shame the continued scepticism of England; and the other is, that the Queen's Government, on the renewed recommendation of the Trustees of the British Museum, has authorised a further small outlay on experimental excavations in South-western Babylonia, to be undertaken during the ensuing cold season by Colonel Kemball, Consul-General in Turkish Arabia, in connection with the work of extending the electric telegraph from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf. Several new sites of the most promising character have been recently discovered and examined by our surveying officers in that quarter; and I have thus every hope that before the end of the year we shall receive considerable additions to our knowledge of the early Babylonian Empire."

SUNDAY IN PARIS.—Our first Sabbath in Paris was a bewilderment. It was not so much a variation in the mode of keeping Sunday, as a total destruction of all our ideas of Sabbath-keeping. Business goes on; the streets are thronged with people bent on pleasure; and the very air is filled, not with peace, but with social exhilaration, with pleasure and bustle, in short, not with any suggestion of another world, but with every phase of the enjoyment of this world. In our land, it may be that the cheerful and social elements are too much excluded from religion; but here it is religion that seems to be shut out from the Sabbath and all its worldly enjoyments! Beneath my room I count a hundred labourers at work upon the new opera-house. In the street teams trail their usual loads. The shops display their wares, and nothing in the exterior aspect of the city would have revealed to me the day if my calendar had not indicated it. Yet, I am assured that a great change has taken place, and that, at the wish of Government, there is far less secular business transacted than formerly, and that even those stores that keep open in the morning are closed at noon, that their occupants may mingle with the universal amusements of the day.—*Rev. H. W. Beecher in The New York Independent*.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 26.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£29,134,010	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,484,010
	£29,134,010		£29,134,010

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,001,284
Reserve	3,412,076	Other Securities ..	18,134,473
Public Deposits ..	6,713,801	Notes	8,141,350
Other Deposits	12,895,568	Gold & Silver Coin	825,574
Seven Day and other Bills	707,036		
	£38,192,481		£38,192,481

Aug. 27, 1863. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

TURNER.—July 4, at Canton, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Turner, of the London Mission, of a daughter.
HOBNE.—Aug. 14, at Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. C. Horne, of a son.
CARLISLE.—Aug. 27, at Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hermann Carlisle, B.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—HOWE.—June 6, at Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.L.A., R. H. Gordon, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Richard Harrington Howe, of Suffolk, England.
HARRISON—McDOWALL.—Aug. 13, at the Independent Chapel, Pontefract, Yorkshire, by the Rev. T. Willis, Tom Hugh, of Rochdale, third son of Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Regent's-park, London, to Elizabeth Annie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles McDowall, of Pontefract.
DOHERTY—MILLIGAN.—Aug. 19, at the Congregational Church, Great James-street, Derry, by the Rev. R. Sewell, Mr. Frederick Pierce Doherty, to Grace, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Milligan, both of Londonderry.
CARTER—SUTHERLAND.—Aug. 20, at Peckham-rye Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. Hilce Hitchens, F.R.S.L., the Rev. Thomas Carter, missionary to Barbice, to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of William Sutherland, Esq., of Peckham-rye.

ALLEN—MOSS.—Aug. 20, at the Independent Meeting-house, Hatfield, Mr. Henry Allen, of Hatfield, to Lotty, third daughter of Mr. J. Moss, of Ipswich.
MARSHALL—MARSHALL.—Aug. 22, at Sion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Edmundson Marshall, to Miss Jane Marshall, both of Bradford.

PLOWMAN—LAWRIE.—Aug. 22, at Airedale College Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. John Milnes, Mr. George William Plowman, to Miss Ann Laurie, both of Bradford.
JOWETT—SCHOFIELD.—Aug. 22, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. Howard Jowett, stuff finisher, Skircoat, to Miss Hannah Schofield, of Halifax.

BATTY—WAINWRIGHT.—Aug. 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Barnsley, by the Rev. J. Compston, Mr. Wm. Batty, jun., of Wobro' Dale, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Wainwright, Barnsley.

VORLEY—BAKER.—Aug. 25, at Camden-road Chapel, by the Rev. Francis Tucker, William Vorley, Esq., of Camden-road-villas, to Mary, second daughter of the late Charles Baker, Esq., of Hermitage House, Brixton-hill, Surrey. No cards.

MORGAN—THOMAS.—Aug. 25, at Twynning, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. H. Goodwin, M.A., Samuel Morgan, M.D., of Bath, to Caroline Eliza, eldest daughter of the late T. J. Wolferstan Thomas, judge H.E.I.C.S.'s Madras Presidency.

McMURTRY—CANNON.—Aug. 25, at Camberwell-green Chapel, by the Rev. W. McOwan, Mr. Randal McMurry, De Creigny-park, Denmark-hill, to Mary Elizabeth Cannon, daughter of George Cannon, Esq., Peckham-rye.

HOLT—ESBERGER.—Aug. 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Grimsby, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, the Rev. S. B. Holt, late of Rotherham College, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Esberger, of Newark.

PEET—COOPER.—Aug. 25, at the Tabernacle, Dursley, by the Rev. Edwin Thorley, the Rev. James Peet, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Cooper.

RODGERS—HAMBLING.—Aug. 25, at the Baptist Chapel, East Dereham, by the Rev. J. R. Warburton, Wesleyan minister, the Rev. Isaac Rodgers, Wesleyan minister, to Sarah Anna, fifth daughter of Mr. Robert Hambling, of the above place.

PEARCE—GILL.—Aug. 25, at Prince's-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. John Alexander, Mr. Charles Wm. Pearce, of Brixton, Surrey, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gill, of Herwick, Yorkshire.

RICHARDSON—ARCHER.—Aug. 25, at the Independent Chapel, Buntingford, by the Rev. E. J. Bower, Mr. J. Richardson, of Union-square, Islington, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. S. B. Archer, of Buntingford.

CLEAR—BELSHAM.—Aug. 25, at the Congregational Chapel, Maldon, by the Rev. J. G. Hughes, Albert Brime Clear, of Maldon, second son of Mr. S. Clear, of Cambridge, to Emma Gosling, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Belsham, of Heybridge. No cards.

DAWSON—HOWCROFT.—Aug. 26, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Adcock, Mr. John Dawson, jun., Lambert's-yard, Brigste, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Howcroft, of Skinner-lane, Leeds.

BRADDOCK—CHADDERTON.—Aug. 26, at Union-street Congregational Chapel, Oldham, by the Rev. J. Hodgson, Mr. Joseph Braddock, son of Mr. Robert Braddock, to Nancy Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Watts Chadderton, ali of Oldham.

ADAMS—DIXEY.—Aug. 26, at the Poultry Chapel, by the Rev. Thos. Binney, Francis, eldest son of Mr. Adams, of 32, Stamford-street, to Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Edwin Dixey, of 109, Bishopgate-street. No cards.

FITCH—FOX.—Aug. 27, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. A. Raleigh, Edwin Frederick, son of F. Fitch, Esq., of Hatfield House, Highbury New-park, to Annie, daughter of B. Fox, Esq., of Stafford House, Highbury New-park.

INGHAM—HANSON.—Aug. 27, at Chorlton-road Congregational Church, Manchester, by the Rev. J. A. Macfayder, Charles Henry, second son of the late Mr. James Ingham, of Cheshire, to Lucy Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hanson, of Manchester.

ATKINS—WILKINSON.—Aug. 27, at the Congregational Chapel, William-street, Windsor, by the Rev. W. Knight, of Littlehampton, Sussex, assisted by the Rev. R. Willan, of Egham, Mr. James Atkins, of Clifton Villas, Slough, to Emma Su-annah, youngest daughter of Isaac Wilkinson, Esq., of Clifton House, Egham-hill, Surrey.

MOORE—WINTER.—Aug. 27, at the Independent Chapel, Halesworth, by the Rev. C. Winter, of Brompton, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. D. T. Carnson, Mr. Thomas Moore, of Tonbridge, Kent, to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. John Winter, of Halesworth.

FARDELL—PIKE.—Aug. 27, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. George Fardell, to Miss Emma Pike.

BOWBOTHAM—CLUIOW.—Aug. 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Leek, Staffordshire, by the Rev. Josiah Hankinson, Mr. Crosby Bowbotham, of Cheltenham, to Hannah Benton, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Cluiow, of Taunton. No cards.

LOCK—POOLE.—Aug. 28, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. D. Katters, Edward William Lock, of Bishop's Stortford, eldest son of Edward Lock, of Hoddeston, Herts, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Poole, of Tryon-place, Hackney. No cards.

COOKE—BARBER.—Sept. 1, at George-street Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. J. Edwards, Mr. H. J. Cooke, of Bradford, to Lucy Banks, eldest daughter of Mr. Barber, of Bagnall House, Notts.

DEATHS.

PARSON.—Aug. 19, at Torrington-place, Plymouth, Miss Elizabeth Parson, second daughter of the late Edgcombe Parson, Esq., of Tavistock, Devon.

WRIGHT.—Aug. 20, at 49, Caistor-road, Yarmouth, the residence of his father, William Watson Diboll, eldest son of William Wright, Esq., in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

ADKINS.—Aug. 20, at Northampton, after a few days' severe illness, Mr. John Perry Adkins, aged forty-four years.

WHITELEGGE.—Aug. 21, in her eighty-first year, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Whitelegge, minister of the Old Presbyterian Chapel, Platt, Rusholme, near Manchester.

KIVES.—Aug. 22, at Forest-hill, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. William Kives, deeply lamented.
DOXSEY.—Aug. 24, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Isaac Doxsey, of Lower Edmonton, aged thirty-five. "For her to live was Christ, to die gain."
LAROM.—Aug. 25, at Sheffield, in the faith and peace of Christ, Charles Larom, son of the Rev. C. Larom, aged twenty-six years.

MANNING.—Aug. 27, at his residence, Woodbridge-road, Ipswich, aged sixty-three years, Mr. William Manning, for thirty-two years relieving officer for St. Margaret's District, and one of the deacons of Bethesda Chapel, Fomereau-road.

CURLING.—Aug. 27, at Herne Bay, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Alfred Curling, of Herne Bay, and daughter of Mr. William Monk, of Faversham.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—INDISPUTABLE REMEDIES.—In the use of these medicaments there could be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing, and purifying properties. Holloway's preparations must always do good—both should find a place in every household. The Ointment stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing, the most inveterate sores, ulcers; and in cases of bad legs they act as a charm, as thousands will testify who have tried them, and would have lost their limbs by amputation but for this wonderful medicine. The Pills, by purifying, stimulating, and regulating every organ, greatly assist the remedial virtues of this excellent Ointment; they cannot possibly do any harm, but will always do good, when the printed directions are followed.—[Advertisement]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.

We had a small supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market, and it met a ready sale, at fully the prices of this day week. There has been a retail business transacted in foreign wheat to-day, and the rates of Monday last have been well supported. Barley & steady sale, at about the quotations of last week. Beans sell freely, at former rates. Peas unaltered. The arrivals of foreign oats since this day week have been large. We have experienced a slow sale for this article to-day, and in some instances rather less money has been taken.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in our market, to-day, in but middling condition. Sales progressed slowly, and in some instances, prices had a drooping tendency. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably large as to number, but their general quality was only middling. Good and prime breeds commanded a steady inquiry, at full prices. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on rather easier terms, and a clearance was not effected. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 3,000 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland, 11 Scots; and from Ireland, 380 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was moderately extensive, but the condition of most breeds was by no means first-rate. Downs and half-breeds were in fair request, at last week's currency, the top figure being 5s 2d per 8lbs, but other descriptions of sheep were very inactive, at slightly depressed rates. The demand for lambs was heavy, at from 5s to 6s per 8lbs. These quotations show a decline, compared with Monday last, of from 4d to 1d per 8lbs. Calves were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at previous quotations. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	3	8	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	2
Second quality	3	10	4	4	Lambs	5	0	6	0
Prime large oxen	4	6	4	8	Lge. coarse calves	3	6	4	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	4	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	4	0	Large hogs	3	6	4	0
Second quality	4	2	4	6	Neatam. porkers	4	2	4	6
Pr. coarse woolled	4	8	4	10					

Suckling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 31.

Only moderate supplies of town and country-killed meat are on sale at these markets to-day. On the whole the demand rules steady, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	3	2	Small pork	4	2	4	6
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	4	3	8
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3	10	4	2
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4	4	6
Large pork	3	6	4	0	Veal	3	8	4	6

Lamb 4s 8d to 5s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Aug. 31.

TEA.—There has been very little business doing in this market, as operations have been deferred until the public sales, which commence to-day.

SUGAR.—The enquiry for West India descriptions has been to a fair extent, but chiefly for home consumption, and previous rates have been fully sustained. In the refined market also there has been greater activity, and fully previous prices are current for dried goods.

COFFEE.—Business has been moderately active, the better descriptions of colonial having experienced a fair inquiry, at fully late rates.

RICE.—Dealings in this market have been limited, and have been without material change in prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 31.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,871 firkins butter, and 2,435 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 14,717 casks butter, and 2,194 bales of bacon. Best Dutch butter having further advanced on Monday to 112s, caused a good inquiry for Irish, particularly for fine mild brands, and fully 2s advance was obtained: the market closed firm but quiet. The bacon market ruled about the same as last week, the supply still being about equal to the demand.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 31.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes on sale at these markets are seasonably large. Nearly all qualities are in fair average request, and prices are well supported. The show of foreign produce is very small. Kent and Essex Regents 80s to 110s, ditto Shaws 60s to 85s per ton.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Aug. 29.—A firm business is doing in the market for flax, at 51½ to 60½ for Riga, 43½ to 49½ for St. Petersburg, and 21½ to 35½ for Egyptian. Hemp continues firm, and clean old Russian is worth 42½, and clean new 40½ per ton; East India qualities are firm in value. Jute is in steady demand, and in some instances a slight improvement has taken place in the quotations. Coir goods are quite as dear as last week.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 31.—Since our last report a firm business has been passing in most kinds of home-grown wools, and the quotations, generally, have been well supported. There has been an improved inquiry in the market on continental account, but the business doing is by no means extensive. The stocks held by manufacturers are still very moderate.

SEEDS, Monday, Aug. 31.—Trade for seeds continues quiet. American red seed finds occasional buyers for export, but all other qualities are neglected. New trefoil is without change in prices. New trifolium sells steadily without alteration in value. The supply of new winter tares on offer is seasonably good this morning, and there was a good demand at the rates of last Monday.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 31.—Market heavy, at the rate of last day's sale. South Hetton, 18s; East Hartlepool, 17s 9d; Hartlepool 17s 6d; Russell Hetton, 16s 9d; Tees, 17s 6d; South Kellon, 16s 6d; Hugh Hall 16s 6d; Wylam 17s 6d; Gosforth, 15s 9d; Tanfield, 12s 6d; Norton Anthracite, 22s.—Fresh arrivals, 46; left from last day, 14.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 31.—The tallow trade continues dull, and prices, compared with Monday last, are without change. St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 42s to 42s 3d per cwt on the spot, and 42s to 42s 3d for October to December delivery. Town tallow is quoted at 41s 3d net cash. Rough fat, 2s 1½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

TEETH!  TEETH!

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;
34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment. All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

TEETH.—Patent 764, August, 1855.—As shown at the International Exhibition, Class 17.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS direct attention to their Gum-Coloured Enamelled Base for Artificial Teeth, and their complete system of Painless Dentistry. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 8, 10, and 15 guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Established 1820. For the efficacy and success of this system vide "Lancet."

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LOSS OF APPETITE, WEAKNESS, &c.—A TONIC.—Dr. Hassall and the Medical Profession recommend that valuable stimulant, "WATERS' QUININE WINE." Manufactured only by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Sold by grocers, Italian warehousemen, and others, at 3s. a dozen. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

EAT with CAUTION.—Few persons are ignorant of the extensive system of Adulteration of nearly every article of Food. Even the "staff of life," our "daily bread," is adulterated in many cases to an enormous extent. The only remedy which Families can adopt for securing Pure Bread, Pastry, &c., is to use BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, recommended by Dr. Hassall, the Analytical Chemist of the "Lancet," who says it was the first and is still the best ever offered to the public.

RATS! RATS!! RATS!!!—IMPORTANT and VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

HARVEY'S method EXTERMINATES all the RATS on the Premises in ONE WEEK, without the use of Poisons, Traps, Dogs, or Ferrets, and leaves

NO DEAD RATS IN THE HOLES.

Simple in its operation, Trifling in expense, CERTAIN in its SUCCESS, Permanent in its result.

It has proved an IMMENSE BOON to hundreds of FARMERS; is INVALUABLE to ALL PERSONS whose Lands or Premises are infested by these obnoxious and destructive vermin; and is universally acknowledged to be the GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

Sent post free, by the Inventor, on receipt of 30 stamps, Address W. H. HARVEY, 6, Wellington-road, South Marine Drive, Great Yarmouth.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING

LOZENGES have for Sixty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families. It is a fact established by the Annual Bills of Mortality, that one-half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the Stomach and Bowels which produces that generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infantile Health, in this critical state, many fond and anxious Mothers, who have successfully had recourse to these Lozenges, can gratefully testify to their efficacy.

Ching's Worm Lozenges are peculiarly adapted and recommended for exportation to the East and West Indies, and warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; also by most respectable Chemists.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Eleven years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOOD COCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

FRAZER'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER.

Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

A Plea for the Free Discussion of Theological Difficulties. Late Laurels: a Tale. Chapters XIV.—XVI. Harvest. By Astley H. Baldwin.
Our Manufacturing Districts under a Cloud. By a Manchester Man.
The Periodical Press of the United States of America. A Fortnight in Belgium in the June and July of 1863. Recollections of a London Recluse.
A Chapter on Madagascari.
Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland. Part XI.—Lord and Lady. Free Translation from Propertius. By Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart.
On the Credibility of Old Song—History and Tradition.
"Morienus Cano"—The Picture of the Christian Martyr in the International Exhibition.
On the Forest-hill: with some Thoughts touching Dream-Life. By A. K. H. B.
The Prussian Crisis.
London: Parker, Son, and Bourn, West Strand.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, 1863. No. DLXXV. 2s. 6d. ;

CONTENTS.

Cantoniana.—Part XIX.
No. 24.—On some Authors in whose Writings Knowledge of the World is eminently displayed.
The Spectre of Milagrio.
Jean Paul Richter.
Chronicles of Carlingford: The Perpetual Curate. Part IV.
On Hearing Week-day Service at Westminster Abbey.
The Pyramids?—Who Built Them?—And When?
The Battle of Gettysburg and the Campaign in Pennsylvania (Extract from the Diary of an English Officer Present with the Confederate Army).
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

JESUITISM, the "SATURDAY REVIEW," and the BROMPTON ORATORY.

By Rev. R. J. M'GHEE.

See the "ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE" of THURSDAY, August 27. Price 2d.
13, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

CHURCH REFORM.—See the "LONDON REVIEW" of this week, price 4d.

Sold by all News-vendors, or by post, stamped, 5d., from the Office, 11, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

BEAUTIFUL GIFT-BOOK.

Now ready, in good type and binding, price 4s., post free, **MILICENT KENDRICK; or, the Search after Happiness.** By EMMA JANE WORDSWORTH.
"A pleasing and well-written tale, full of natural incidents, and of a healthful moral tendency."—English Churchman.
"It is as good as it is able, and must exert a very beneficial influence upon its youthful readers."—Patriot.
London: J. Cording, 31, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A LARGE-TYPE EDITION of the CHILD'S OWN HYMN-BOOK, with Index of Subjects, Edited by JOHN CUNWY, for Private Families and for Teachers and Superintendents of Sunday Schools, is now published, in cloth boards, at NINEPENCE.—Of the Cheap Editions (prices one penny and twopenny) two hundred and ninety-eight thousand copies were sold during the last year.
It contains one hundred and forty-six hymns.
April, 1863.
H. Donkin, No. 1, Ivy-lane, E.C.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL HYMN-BOOK

is now ready in nine different forms and sizes, prices from 1s. to 13s.
Lists of Prices and Specimens will be sent on application to Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Fifth Edition, cloth, red edges, price 1s. 6d., by post, 1s. 10d., **THE NEW TESTAMENT,** translated from Griesbach's Text. By SAMUEL SHARPE.
J. Russell Smith, Soho-square.

Fifth Edition, in 12mo, limp cloth, pp. 170, price 1s., (Weale's Series.)

A TREATISE on MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

By J. F. HEATHER, M.A., of the Royal Academy, Woolwich.

2s. Second Edition, in One Vol., 12mo, limp cloth, pp. 600, (Weale's Series.)

OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ENGLAND: a Text-book for the Use of Colleges and the Higher Classes in Schools. By W. DOUGLAS HAMILTON, of H. M. State Paper-Office. Being Vols. I. to IV. of "Weale's Educational Series."
Virtue Brothers and Co., 1, Amen-corner.

HALIFAX.—GOD BLESS the PRINCE of WALES was sung by 16,308 children and teachers, with a Choir of 200 Voices, 800 Instruments, and 10,000 spectators, at the Opening of the New Town Hall by the Prince of Wales. Published by Robert Cocks and Co. Price 3s. As a Four-part Song, 2d.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for PIANO: 383rd Edition, 4s. Hamilton's Modern Instructions for Singing; 24th Edition, 5s. Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,600 Musical Terms; 69th Edition, 1s. Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music; 78th Edition, 1s.

THE PILGRIM'S PATH: Sacred Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne, with enthusiastic applause. 2s. 6d. "Miss Edith Wynne excited general admiration by her expressive and musicianly rendering of an admirably written sacred song, 'The Pilgrim's Path.'"—Morning Post.

GRATIS and POSTAGE-FREE, THEMATIC CATALOGUE of NEW VOCAL MUSIC, Just Published by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., publishers to the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III.

Price 1s., per post 1s. 2d., or abridged copy, three stamps, **MILES on ARTIFICIAL TEETH.** The Newest, Best Set, &c. By EDWARD MILES, Surgeon-Dentist, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church, London.

In the press, price 2s. 6d., a New (Sixth) Edition, **DOMESTIC HOMOEOPATHY.** By JOHN EPPS, M.D. Edin.
Sold by Kent and Co., 23, Paternoster-row; James Epps, 113, Great Russell-street, W.C.

Fourth Edition, 8s., fcap. 8vo, cloth, **FIRST STEPS to ZOOLOGY.** By ROBERT PATTERSON, F.R.S. With 230 Illustrations.
"This admirable little work should be in the hands of every boy or girl sojourning at the sea-coast, the midland, or the mountain."—Saunders' News Letter.
"Admirably adapted to the capacity of young readers."—Spectator.
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Twenty-eighth Thousand, 6s., 12mo, cloth, **ZOOLOGY for SCHOOLS.** With 350 Illustrations. By ROBERT PATTERSON, F.R.S.
"One of the most valuable contributions ever offered towards the more extended cultivation of natural history in this country."—Annals of Natural History.
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Fourteenth Thousand, 3s., 12mo, cloth, **CHEMISTRY as APPLIED to AGRICULTURE.** First Book of Lessons. By JOHN F. HODGES, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Belfast.
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Forty-fifth Edition, 3s. 6d., 12mo, roan, **DR. JAMES THOMPSON'S TREATISE on ARITHMETIC.**
A KEY to the above. 6s., 12mo, roan.
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Sixteenth Edition—Part 1st, 3s.; Part 2nd, 2s. 6d.; or, complete, 5s., 12mo, cloth, **DR. JAMES THOMPSON'S ELEMENTS of EUCLID.**
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Third Edition, 6s. 6d., 12mo, cloth, **DR. JAMES THOMPSON'S DIFFERENTIAL and INTEGRAL CALCULUS.**
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Sixth Edition, 4s., 8vo, cloth, **DR. JAMES THOMPSON'S PLANE and SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.**
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Thirtieth Edition, 3s. 6d., 12mo, roan, **DR. JAMES THOMPSON'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY.**
An ATLAS adapted to the above, Twenty-six Maps, 8s., half-bound.
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

Twenty-second Edition, 3s. 6d., 12mo, cloth, **JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES' ELOCUTIONIST:** a Collection of Pieces in Prose and Verse.
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

1s. 6d., square 12mo, roan, **MANSON'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY;** or, Walker Abridged. With a Key to Proper Names, Latin and French Phrases. By the Rev. JOHN DAVIS.
Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longman and Co.; Simpkin and Co.

2d. in the 1s. **DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES** purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.
PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.
Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.
ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.
Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

CARTES DE VISITES PORTRAITS of NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS, Photographed and Published by Frederic Jones, 140, Oxford-street, London, W., (nearly opposite Bond-street). 1s. each, free for 13 stamps.
Rev. William Landels. Rev. Joshua Harrison.
Rev. William Roberts, B.A. Rev. Dr. Steane.
Rev. W. M. Statham. Rev. Alfred Johnson.
Rev. Dr. Angus. Rev. Jabez Burns.
Rev. Newman Hall. Rev. Charles Graham.
Rev. Thomas Jones. Rev. W. M. Punshon.
Photograph of BUNYAN'S NEW TOMB. Stereoscopic, 1s. each; Album, 6d. each.
Cartes de Visites taken daily, 12 for 12s.

PERAMBULATORS, CARRIAGE BODY, from 30s. Rocking Horses, Nursery Yachts, Swings, Baby Jumpers, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet, Aunt Sally, Lawn Billiards, Bowls, Foot-balls, Archery, Cricket, &c. Catalogues gratis.—MEAD and POWELL, Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside.

CROQUET, the Game Complete, 15s. to 60s.; Perambulators, 30s., 42s.; Rocking-horses, 21s.; Nursery Yachts, 30s.; Baby Jumpers, 10s.; Aunt Sally, 12s. 6d.; Lawn Bowls, 12s. 6d.; Cricket Bats, Balls, and Stumps; Archery, &c.—MEAD and POWELL (Old Mansion House), 73, Cheapside.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF. The foundation for all Mattress Bedding should be elastic, and the usual Spring Mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S New Patent LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable; and as it has no stuffing on the top, it cannot harbour moth.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by Post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

CHEAP AND GOOD WINES.

Offley's and Cockburn's Port, 40s.; Sherries from 18s.; and Clarets from 14s.
To be obtained Pure and Cheap of **THE IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY,** Which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the Public at Reasonable Prices.

CELLARS—MARLBOROUGH COURT HOUSE, W.
STORES and OFFICES—314, OXFORD-STREET, W.
EXPORT and BOTTLING VAULTS—15, JOHN-STREET, CRUTCHED FRIARS, E.C., LONDON.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

COALS, 21s.—TRY DIXON'S GUINEA SUNDERLAND COALS, by Screw Steamer. Strongly recommended. Pure unmixed Hettons and Lambtons, 24s.; Best Silktone, 20s.; Barnsley or Derby Bright, 19s.
Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.
Established 1830.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 23s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silktone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.
B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 23s. per ton: Hartlepool, 22s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 17s.; best small, 13s. Inland, by Railway:—Silktone, first-class, 20s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 20s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

ROBERT COCKS and Co.'s PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½-octave, 25l., 35l., and 42l. Professors and Schools treated with on the most favourable terms. Apply for lists with drawings, to 6, New Burlington-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE—CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, Every Description and Price. **PEACHEY'S CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY, AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,** 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., opposite the Marine Society.
An extensive assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOFORTES WARRANTED.
HARMONIUMS FOR SALE or HIRE.
* * * New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

PIANOFORTES, with EASY TERMS of PURCHASE.

Honourable mention for good and cheap Pianofortes was given by the Jury at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, to MOORE and MOORE, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. See the Royal Commissioners' Report. Pianofortes Extraordinary. These Pianos are of rare excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure and delightful quality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas.

First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase. A very large and choice Stock for Selection; also a variety of Second-hand Pianos at low prices.
The Best Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. Carriage free.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, SOLD still BETTER in QUALITY and CHEAPER.

The full benefit of the reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Pure Tea: it is still better in quality and cheaper. The Agents supply very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s.
Horniman's "High Standard Tea" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.), exceedingly strong and delicious; it is in great favour with those who desire, at a moderate price, the BEST imported. Purchasers readily identify this tea as it is sold only in Packets—never loose. Agents in every town.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

FRY'S HOMOEOPATHIC ICELAND MOSS COCOA.

FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.
J. S. FRY and SONS were the only English Manufacturers of Cocoa who obtained the Prize Medal, 1862.

T. and H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE gives instantaneously a delicious Cup of Coffee with boiling water or milk merely. To be had in bottles at 1s. and 2s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Chymists, and Italian Warehousemen.—69, Coleman-street, City, London; and 21, Duke-street, Edinburgh.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMES.—THE Alexandra, Prince of Wales, and Royal Bridal Bouquet, 2s. 6d. each. The Caspofette Fan, delightfully perfumed, from 3s. 6d., free for fifty stamps. The Turkish scented golden charm for the watch chain, 1s., free for thirteen stamps.
96, Strand; and 24, Cornhill.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill London.—Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.